The New-York Times.

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WHERE AND HOW TO EDUCATE OUR SONS.

PRACTICAL POPULAR EDUCATION FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.

From the New-York Independent.

In the beautiful City of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the Hudson, has grown up an institution of learning that has acquired such widespread reputation, and whose merits are so well established, that it deserves more than ordinary notice. We refer, of course, to Eastman's National Business College—a report of which, prepared by George W. Bungay, Esq., of the New-York *Tribune*, occupies an entire page of our paper this week. The influence this institution is exerting upon the nation, and the growing favor of *practical useful education*, which is not to be overlooked, will cause this report to be read by young men, parents, and educators in general.

In point of success, this College may be classed among the first of this country, if not really first, as it enjoys a regular attendance in all the departments of more than twelve hundred students, representing every loyal State in the Union. And, notwithstanding the large patronage, such is the government and superior management of the entire College, and such is the discipline and good order that prevails at all times in the study departments and in the boarding-house, as to cause general remark and commendation from citizens and patrons. The great success of this institution may be attributed entirely to the judicious management and the energy and ability of the President, Prof. Eastman, in introducing and carrying out a *great principle* of actual business training, *combining theory and practice*. This novel and preëminent mode of instruction is entirely original with him, and is claimed by him and the many friends of the College to possess merits over every other system ever devised for developing the business capacity of young men, and preparing them for active life.

We have had our leaders in every other department of education, and it is gratifying to know that we have one in commercial science.

It is clear to every reflecting mind that our general systems of education have been wanting in that practical character which fits a man for the active duties of every-day business life, and it has been unfortunate that this matter has remained so long neglected. To effect this much needed reform no man has worked so effectually as Prof. Eastman through the great Business College he represents.

He has instructed hundreds of young men every year with great success, repudiating, as far as wisdom dictated, old systems, and constantly improving upon the new methods until he has brought out a system of *practical instruction* which will work a revolution in this department of education.

As might be expected, imitators of his system of Actual Business Training are springing up in some of the cities, but the various forms and blanks used in giving instruction are so well secured to him by law, through copyrights, that they can never meet with but indifferent success—and in no place could it be introduced and carried out so perfectly as here, under the supervision of its author.

The institution is patronized very largely by our most eminent merchants, and not a few of the leading business houses here are indebted to it for valuable assistants, in the capacity of accountants, book-keepers or salesmen. Two young men from this office, who have just received their diplomas there, will enter upon responsible duties in business houses this week, and thus put in practice at once the valuable information they have acquired during their course of study there. Having watched their progress, we are enabled to indorse the institution understandingly, and commend its superior advantages to parents who have sons to educate. The terms are reasonable, and the student can enter upon a course of study any day in the year.

The reader will have a fair idea of this institution if he can picture to himself Wall-st., with its banks and insurance offices, its exchanges and commercial houses, and the Board of Brokers, the Commercial Exchange, the markets, the telegraphs, transferred to the beautiful banks of the Hudson, and alive with young men, instead of thoughtful men of middle life, and older men still riper in experience.

All necessary information may be found in Mr. Bungay's report, in this paper, or any further particulars desired may be had in circulars and pamphlets by addressing Prof. EASTMAN, the President, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Charges Against Secretary Chase to be Investigated.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate Considering the National Currency Bill.

General Halleck Appointed Chief of the Cavalry Bureau.

Return of Admiral Dahlgren to Charleston.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 29.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SECRETARY CHASE.

The Congressional Republican caucus this morning agreed to ask for the appointment of a Joint Committee of Congress to investigate charges made against Secretary CHASE by FRANK BLAIR. Senator HOWE will offer a resolution to that effect in the Senate to-morrow. This action is demanded by Mr. CHASE's friends, who desire to give an official and effectual refutation to the slurs heaped upon him.

THE FRENCH TOBACCO.

The rebels may endeavor to make capital out of the refusal of our Government to permit the French vessels to ascend the James River, but the French Minister here is satisfied that that river cannot at this time be navigated with safety, and that the vessels could not bring away one-quarter of the tobacco alleged to belong to the French Government. It is also known that the rebel Government refuses to allow the removal of the tobacco until it has paid the war tax.

HALLECK IN A NEW POST.

By order of the War Department, Gen. HALLECK has been assigned to the command of the Cavalry Bureau. All communications referring to the business of that bureau will hereafter be addressed to him.

THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE.

A letter received here from an officer on board the *Silver Cloud*, gives some particulars concerning the massacre at Fort Pillow, which came under his own observation. The writer was one of a party engaged in bringing away the wounded and burying the dead. Seventy colored soldiers were found dead near the water's edge, in a place where they could offer no resistance. Many of them were shot twice and bayoneted also. Several lay with their eyes pricked out by bayonet points. The partially-burned bodies of some white soldiers lay up the fort amidst the rebel tents. They were evidently thus consumed before the eyes of these inhuman wretches. The few colored soldiers who escaped say that they threw down their arms when they surrendered, but the rebels kept on shooting them down. Rebel officers, in conversation, attempted to palliate their atrocity under the fatal excuse that our men would not surrender, and that they could not control their men. The whole number buried by this party was about 100.

THE PAY OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

The Senate amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill fixing the pay of black soldiers in the army the same as those of white, has been adopted by the House Ways and Means Committee, with the exception of making the first of May next, instead of the first of January last, as the time for it to go into effect.

Attorney-Gen. BATES, to-day, delivered an opinion entitling colored Chaplains and Surgeons to the same pay as white officers of similar grade. As colored officers are not recognized by law, a refusal had been made to pay them more than was received by colored soldiers, ten dollars per month.

THE CASE OF THE SAXON AGAIN.

It will be recollected that when the pirate *Alabama* captured the ship *Tuscaloosa* off Cape Good Hope, she transferred the plunder to the British ship *Saxon*, which was afterward captured by the *Vanderbilt*. During the seizure of the *Saxon* her mate was accidentally killed by CHARLES DANENHOWER, acting master's mate of the *Vanderbilt*. The London *Times*, and other abettors of secession in England, made much ado over this outrage upon John Bull, and through representation of Lord LYONS, DANENHOWER was placed under arrest and tried by Court-martial assembled at Philadelphia. The witnesses (part of the crew of the *Saxon*) were brought over from England. After full investigation of the case the Court has fully acquitted DANENHOWER of all blame in the matter, and he has been restored to his former position.

THE SKIRMISH AT WARRENTON.

In the skirmish at Warrenton, Va., last Saturday, between a detachment of GREGG's Cavalry Division and MOSBY's guerrillas, the following Union soldiers were wounded:

Wm. R. Williams, 1st New-Jersey.
Porter Fink, Co. F, 16th Pennsylvania.
Wm. H. Miller, Co. E, 8th Pennsylvania.
Pat. Gallagher, Co. H, 1st Massachusetts.
Jno. Seward, Co. I, 2d Pennsylvania.
Augustus Hillman, Co. I, 16th Pennsylvania.
Jack Ganns, Co. H, 1st Maine.
Jno. Chamberlain, Co. I, 2d Pennsylvania.

TIMOROUS TEAMSTERS.

Great inconvenience and injury to the public service having arisen from the failure or refusal of teamsters and other employes of the Quartermaster's Department to go to the front and other points when so required, the Secretary of War has ordered that, hereafter, any employe of the department who fails or refuses to obey such orders, shall forfeit all pay and allowances which may be due to him, and shall also be held liable to arrest and trial before a military tribunal for disobedience of orders, according to the 60th article of war.

INCREASING EXPENSES.

The House Military Committee has agreed upon an amendment giving Paymasters' Clerks $1,200 a year, instead of $960.

THE NEW NAVY-YARD.

The House Naval Committee are still in partarient difficulty over the question as to where the new navy-yard is to be placed. The merits of New-London were fully discussed to-day without eliciting a decision. In case no site with eligible points can be found elsewhere, New-York members will call particular attention to the advantages of a site seventy-five miles above New-York City, on Hudson River.

DAHLGREN ON DUTY.

Admiral DAHLGREN left here to-day to resume command of the iron-clad fleet off Charleston.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 29.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO MADISON COURT-HOUSE.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac state that a brigade of cavalry, under Gen. DAVIS, went out yesterday to Madison Court-house, on a reconnoissance, and found a party of about thirty rebels in the place, most of whom they captured. No force of the enemy was discovered anywhere in that vicinity, although it was currently reported that they had crossed the Rapidan, and were moving toward our right. The expedition returned without any loss.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the ten-forty loan reported at the Treasury to-day were $653,000.

NAVAL.

Commodore WILLIAM SMITH has been ordered to the command of the *Lancaster*, and Commodore GANSEY has been ordered to the command of the Pensacola Naval Station.

Commodore TURNER has been ordered to command the storeship *New-Hampshire*.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

The steamer *Harvest Moon* has left Washington Navy-yard, with Admiral DAHLGREN on board, for Charleston.

THE PAY OF SOLDIERS.

The bill reported by Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to-day, and on which early action will be taken, increases the pay of privates in the army to $16, corporals, $18 a month, and non-commissioned officers proportionately. The rations, pepper excepted, are reduced to the old ration of 1861. Colored soldiers are put on the same footing, as to pay, rations and clothing, as white soldiers.

A DINNER GIVEN BY JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS gave a dinner yesterday, at which Gens. Grant, Sedgwick, Hancock, Birney, Humphreys, Robinson, Williams, Ingalls, Rawlings, Mott, Carr, Webb, Gibbon, Eustis, and Morris were present. The affair was of the most sumptuous character.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 29.

NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) presented the memorial of ALANSON PENFIELD, Clerk in the Treasury Department, praying for the construction of reservoirs for supplying the Upper Mississippi with a medium stage of water for navigation throughout the dry Summer months, and a canal from the head of Lake Superior to the Red River of the North, via Sandy Lake, a distance of forty miles; thence via Crow Wing, Leaf River and Ottartal Lake to Breckinridge, a total distance of 240 miles; thus opening navigation by the Red River and Saskatchawan for 2,000 miles, to the base of the Rocky Mountains, and furnishing an outlet to the Hudson Bay region. This would require an improvement 43 miles less than the Fox and Wisconsin River canal route, and 60 miles shorter than the Illinois and Mississippi Canal.

THE INDIANS.

Mr. RAMSAY, of Minnesota, (Union,) introduced a bill for the benefit and better management of the Indians, by which the President is authorized to locate them upon new reservations, Congress retaining the power to vacate such reservations, when the President can locate them again and sell their lands.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) presented a memorial from citizens of Wisconsin asking for an increase of 10 per cent. on foreign wool. Referred to the Committee on Finances.

Mr. DOOLITTLE also presented the resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin, asking for the improvement of the locks on the Erie Canal. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, (Union,) introduced the resolutions of the Legislature of Rhode Island, asking for reimbursement by the Government of money paid by that State to officers and men mustered into the service. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced the resolutions of the Iowa Legislature, asking for an increase of mail facilities in that State. Referred.

THE RED RIVER DISASTER AND COTTON SPECULATION.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) offered a joint resolution to provide for the printing of the report of the Commission of which Major-Gen. IRWIN McDOWELL was President, to examine into cotton speculations and frauds on the part of officers in the West.

A modification by Mr. GRIMES, requesting the Secretary of War to transmit the report, was accepted.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, the words "if not incompatible with the public interests," were added.

An amendment of Mr. GRIMES', requesting all information touching the subject or touching the persons supposed to be implicated in the report, was adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) and others, thought the resolution had best not be adopted now.

Mr. HENDERSON said that information on the subject was desired now, as it would bear on the bill pending before this body; and this was the only authentic way to obtain it. One was the bill concerning negroes freed during the war. There was a vast deal in the report of the commission bearing upon that subject. Another was the bill reported from the Commerce Committee putting it in the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase all the products of the Southern States. He had read letters the last three days from the Red River, saying that our defeat there was on account of speculation. The cavalry in advance on that occasion, numbering 3,000 men, had 265 wagons, which became entangled and confused the whole action, and brought on disaster.

Mr. WILSON wanted to know if the Senator charged that the Red River expedition was undertaken for the mere purpose of gathering cotton.

Mr. HENDERSON said, no such thing. He merely wanted to know what this brigade of cavalry wanted with 265 wagons, unless it was to gather up the products of the country. He had merely stated that the extraordinary number of wagons were, as charged by the newspapers, for the purpose of gathering cotton.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) stated, on what he considered the highest authority, that these wagons were part of the regular train of the army; and whatever might have been the defect of the generalship which brought them there, the statement that they were intended to bring in cotton was not correct.

Mr. HENDERSON made no charges himself; but it was singular that the disaster had followed the statements and predictions of the newspaper writers. He read a letter from Grand Ecore, dated four days before the battle, alleging a conflict of authority between BANKS and Admiral PORTER, and stating that the latter was seizing cotton on land as naval prize, and predicting disaster. These predictions, the results, in his opinion, seemed to confirm. He hoped the statements were incorrect, and he hoped if there had been no disagreement between Admiral PORTER and Gen. BANKS. If not, it should be made known.

Mr. CONNESS denounced the statement read as a cruel and base slander on Admiral PORTER, which he had the highest authority for denying.

Mr. HENDERSON was glad the Senator could so authoritatively deny the statement. He was a personal acquaintance of the Admiral, and had a high opinion of him. But these statements were having a bad effect upon the public, and, if untrue, should be refuted.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

MINT IN OREGON.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) called up the Senate bill to establish branch mints at Carson City, Nevada, and Dalles City, Oregon.

An amendment, striking out Carson City, was adopted, and the bill passed.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BILL.

The National Currency Bill came up in order, the question being on the Finance Committee's amendment to the forty-first section, as proposed to be amended by Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) by the insertion of a provision exempting from State taxation that portion of the capital invested in or based on United States bonds.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) made an earnest speech against the amendment of Mr. POMEROY as being calculated to interfere with the State banking laws, and array the banks of the States against the national currency.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) said, except in the present emergency, he would scout the idea of a United States banking law as a duty he owed to his country and his constituency. He was now only induced to support the measure because his friends *thought it a necessary measure* in these times of war, and because he would do everything to support his country.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) favored state taxation upon these banks.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) said a thousand dollars in gold will purchase eighteen hundred dollars in currency, and that amount can be invested in United States bonds, bearing an interest of six per cent, with the principal payable in gold. The bank can loan this eighteen hundred dollars out to its customers, and while it will receive one hundred and eight dollars interest the representative of that eighteen hundred dollars is in the bank in bonds bearing interest during the whole period in which the loans are going on. The rate on the original investment will then be over twenty per cent. or two hundred and eight dollars per annum. These banks are also authorized in this bill, within proper limits to loan on their deposits to their full amount, receiving six per cent, and the aggregate amount of interest is to be added to the eighteen hundred dollars of bonds.

This being the financial operation of the bill, all the State capital will inevitably come into these banks. It was a great mistake to suppose that the credit of the Government depends alone upon our ability to meet our national obligations. It is as much involved in the ability of the States to meet theirs. If we are unable to meet our State obligations it will be certain to produce an inability on the part of the Government to meet its obligations.

The amendment of Mr. POMEROY was rejected by a vote of 28 to 11, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Chandler, Conness, Harding, Howard, Lane of Indiana, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Wilkinson—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Kansas, McDougall, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Powell, Riddle, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Willey, Wilson—28.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) offered an amendment to the amendment of the Committee, providing that the taxes imposed on the market value of shares by State authority, for State or other purposes, shall be in the State where the bank is situated.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 27 to 11, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Chandler, Conness, Harlan, Hendricks, Howard, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sumner, Wilkinson—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Clark, Cowan, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Henderson, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Nesmith, Powell, Riddle, Sprague, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Willey, Wilson—27.

The Senate then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 29.

THE MISSOURI CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Mr. HIGBY, of California, (Union,) of the Select Committee on the charges against Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, moved that the evidence be printed.

Mr. McCLURG, of Missouri, (Union,) reminded the House that when the report was made, he waived his remarks in order that the Tax Bill might be acted on. He proceeded to reiterate his charges regarding Gen. BLAIR having been engaged in liquor speculations.

Mr. HIGBY, of California, (Union,) obtained the floor but yielded to

THE BILL TO INCREASE SOLDIER'S PAY.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) who, from the Military Committee, reported the Senate bill to regulate and increase the pay of soldiers, giving notice that he would call it up at an early day.

THE VOTING ON THE TAX BILL.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, (Dem.,) asked leave to record his vote on the internal tax bill.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) objected to the gentleman from Maryland (HARRIS) doing so.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said there would be no objection to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS) recording his own name.

Mr. STEVENS replied that he did vote, whether his name was on the record or not. If it was not on the record he did not care anything about it.

Mr. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) hoped that his colleague (STEVENS) would be permitted to record his name.

The Speaker said that the name of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS) was not on the record.

Mr. STEVENS repeated that he had voted, whether it was there or not.

Mr. VOORHEES—I would ask whether you did not vote for the bill with reluctance.

Mr. STEVENS—The bill was so mangled that I almost wished I was a "locofoco," that I might vote against it.

THE BLAIR AND M'CLURG CONTROVERSY.

Mr. HIGBY, the Chairman of the Select Committee on Mr. BLAIR's case, hoped the discussion would now come to an end. He, and doubtless the House, has become disgusted with this Missouri controversy. He would not now speak but for the fact that Mr. BLAIR had made the barefaced assertion that POWERS, who forged or altered the liquor order, was a Treasury agent. Mr. HIGBY maintained that the charge of criminality against the Treasury officials was not sustained by the facts.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, (Union,) a member of the Select Committee, said Mr. BLAIR was completely exonerated from the charge against him. But he did not agree with the gentleman (Mr. HIGBY,) as to the Treasury officers. He concluded by saying that POWERS was the forger, and BONNER furnished him with work.

The report and evidence were ordered to be printed.

THE BLAIR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered a resolution, calling upon the President to communicate to the House copies of all letters, notes, telegrams, orders and other documents which are referred to in his Message of yesterday, which have connection with the answer to the resolution asking whether F. P. BLAIR holds any appointment or commission in the military service.

Mr. BROWN, of West Virginia, (Union,) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negative 30, against 84.

THE TREASURY PRINTING BUREAU.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, which was read for information, viz.:

"That the President communicate to the House, as soon as possible, all vouchers or depositions in his possession or in the possession of the Treasury Department, respecting the fitting-up of a bureau in the Treasury Department building for printing money, bonds or other obligations of the United States."

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) had no objection.

Mr. STEVENS thought it ought to be acted upon separately from the subject before the House.

Mr. BROOKS asked him whether he would enable him to do so?

Mr. STEVENS replied he would agree to asking general consent.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) emphatically objected. The proposition had nothing to do with the pending resolution.

Mr. BROOKS expressed his surprise at the sensitiveness of gentlemen on the other side to his making a few remarks in support of his amendment calling on the President for information. Under our form of government we are entitled to information from the Executive which is not detrimental to the public interests. The information called for by the resolution of the gentleman from Massachusetts (DAWES) is not detrimental to the public interests, but likely to be of public good. We have not only the right to know what is going on in the Executive Department, but a right to know what is going on in the other departments of the Government. In December or January last, after the close of the holidays, he (BROOKS) submitted some allegations connected with the Treasury Department, which were disregarded by gentlemen on the other side. They had made no use of the testimony submitted, and at this he had expressed his surprise.

Mr. CRESSWELL, of Maryland, (Union,) objected to the gentleman from New-York (BROOKS) proceeding with his remarks.

Mr. BROOKS remarked that gentleman might as well allow him to proceed now as at any other time. He (BROOKS) would go before the high court of the newspaper press if the Republicans would not allow him to speak here of the plundering and stealing of the public treasure. Did the gentleman from Maryland (CRESSWELL) make a point of order on that?

Mr. CRESSWELL replied that he would make the point of "public morals." The remarks of the gentleman from New-York (BROOKS) were not applicable to the subject pending.

The Speaker said that the gentleman from New-York (BROOKS) was not in order.

Mr. BROOKS remarked that the greater part of to-day had been occupied in discussing whether a certain quantity of liquor had been purchased and paid for by somebody's money. The broadest latitude in debate had been allowed respecting a member of the Cabinet, and yet when he approached another member of the Cabinet, the gentleman from Maryland (CRESSWELL) objected as a matter of "public" morals. Ten years ago, while a member of the House, he (BROOKS) endeavored to save his Whig friends from injury in connection with the Galphin fraud, and in relation to which the Whigs were attacked by the Democrats. But now a general clamor was raised, by the Republicans at the very moment he approached the subject of the Treasury. Several gentlemen on the Republican side had called him to order because he wished the public to understand what was done with the public's money.

Several gentlemen on the Republican side called Mr. BROOKS to order.

The Speaker said that the gentleman from New-York (BROOKS) was not in order, adding that the Chair would continue to administer the rules impartially.

Mr. BROOKS offered another resolution, preceded by a preamble, calling for the appointment of a committee to examine into and report on the condition of the Treasury Department, and especially as to the bureau wherein are printed notes, bonds and other obligations of the United States, with power to employ experts, and that the committee suggest or recommend such changes for facilitating business and for the protection of the public interests as may be necessary.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) moved the following as a substitute:

"That the Committee on the Conduct of the War inquire into the subject, and that Hon. JAMES BROOKS be summoned to give testimony as to any or all frauds of which he (BROOKS) has knowledge in connection with the Treasury Department."

Mr. BROOKS said that he would accept of the substitute of the gentleman from Ohio, (GARFIELD.)

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, remarked: "Let us decide one question before we take up another."

Mr. BROOKS repeated that he did not object to the resolution of the gentleman from Ohio, (GARFIELD,) and he would now abandon the floor, if he was permitted to publish his speech in the *Globe* of to-morrow. He asked this permission of the House.

Mr. CRESSWELL and others on the Republican side objected.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) and Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) and others on the opposition side of the House, loudly called for "order."

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, said that the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (STEVENS,) had charged that he, (DAWES,) had opened the flood-gates of discussion. He, (DAWES,) did not know what the gentleman (STEVENS,) meant by his remarks. He, (DAWES,) had found by experience, that it did more hurt to cover up the faults of friends than to give the largest liberty to those who desired to investigate. If a man brought a groundless charge, give him rope enough, and he will hang himself. If you do not, he will hang you. (Laughter.) He, (DAWES,) was not to be governed in his line of conduct, by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (STEVENS.)

Mr. BROOKS resumed his remarks, but was again interrupted by Mr. CRESSWELL, of Maryland.

Mr. BROOKS, I do not yield the floor.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, and Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, and others, called Mr. CRESSWELL to order.

Much confusion now prevailed all over the House.

Mr. BROOKS, after the noise and disorder had somewhat subsided, said: Millions of public money had been sacrificed in the Bureau of Printing, and much evil produced by the conversion of the Treasury building into a house of orgies and bacchanals. If the galleries were cleared so that language could be uttered not fit for female ears, he (BROOKS) could show that every word he said was more than true.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) asked: "Are such remarks in order?"

THE SPEAKER—The remarks of the gentleman from New-York (BROOKS) do not apply to the pending resolution.

Mr. BROOMALL—I ask that the rules be enforced.

Mr. MILLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) wished to know whether it was not in order to tell the truth?

The Speaker replied that the gentleman might tell the truth about something in California or elsewhere, but still it would not be applicable to the subject before the House.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, said that the Chair could not judge better than any other member as to the appropriateness of the remarks.

Mr. BROOMALL—I ask whether it would be in order for me to ask that the gentleman from New-York (BROOKS) take his seat?

The Speaker directed Mr. BROOKS to take his seat.

Mr. STILES, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) said: Does my colleague (BROOMALL) object to the gentleman from New-York (BROOKS) telling the truth?

THE SPEAKER—The gentleman from New-York (BROOKS) must take his seat unless he appeals from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. BROOKS said he had too much respect for the Chair to appeal. He (BROOKS) had made his remarks in good faith and for the public good.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, said: "There must be some deference paid to the order of the Speaker." The remainder of the sentence was lost in vociferations for "order," "order," "order."

The Speaker said that those who so loudly called to order were themselves out of order.

Mr. SCHENCK—I ask that the member (BROOKS) be required to take his seat.

Messrs. SCHENCK, COX, JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, and others on both sides, were all talking at the same time, while the Speaker was hammering with his gavel to enforce order.

Mr. SCHENCK on one side of the hall, and Mr. BROOKS on the other, indulged in a hurried and brief colloquy, but owing to the confusion, its purport was not heard in the reporter's gallery, further than Mr. BROOKS said to Mr. SCHENCK, "This is not Baltimore but the Capitol of the United States."

Mr. SCHENCK's reply was not heard.

The Speaker directed Messrs. SCHENCK and BROOKS to take their seats, saying this was the second time he had so ordered.

On motion of Mr. MILLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) Mr. BROOKS was allowed to proceed in order—Yeas 84, Nays 36.

Mr. BROOKS apologized to the Chair, saying he did not take his seat when first requested, because he did not hear the request, owing to the confusion.

Mr. BEAMAN, of Michigan, (Union,) called Mr. BROOKS to order.

Mr. BROOKS said he should not struggle much further. He then began to read from a paper in his hand "the question to be decided is whether we shall call on the Executive for information, and whether a resolution shall be passed, so that the House may be informed of the character of SPENCER M. CLARK, who has charge of the printing of the public money."

The Speaker again reminded the gentleman that he was not in order.

Mr. BROOKS—I will contend no further, but take my seat.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, apologized to Mr. STEVENS and the House for the language he had applied to that gentleman. No man had more confidence in the Secretary of the Treasury than he himself.

The Speaker reminded the gentleman that the subject of the Secretary of the Treasury was not before the House.

Mr. DAWES' resolution calling for information relative to Mr. BLAIR, was agreed to.

GOVERNMENT OF STATES IN REBELLION.

The House took up the bill relative to providing a republican form of Government for States subverted or overthrown by the rebellion.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) made a speech showing that Slavery has been an element of discord in our republican system, has produced the present contingency of affairs and ought therefore to be removed.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION AGAIN.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered a preamble quoting a remark heretofore made by F. P. BLAIR, to the effect "that Secretary CHASE is making use of the income from abandoned plantations to carry out the programme of the Pomeroy secret circular, and was against the Administration that gave him place, the nobody believes he has retired as a candidate for the Presidency, although he said so in a letter, but is working underground and using his public position to promote his own political schemes, thus running the Pomeroy machine." The preamble further quotes from the New-York *World* and the *Constitutional Union*, which papers have contained articles charging frauds in the fractional currency, etc., and says as Hon. JAMES BROOKS has to-day repeated the substance of these articles, therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of *Five* be appointed by the Speaker of the House to investigate the truth of the allegations above quoted, and of any other allegations affecting the integrity of the Treasury Department, and that they have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. ANCONA, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) objected to the introduction of the resolution, and, therefore, it could not be entertained, general consent being required by the rules.

The House took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

THE GOVERNMENT OF REBEL STATES.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) offered a substitute for the bill to provide for a republican government for States overthrown or subverted by rebellion, declaring that the Confederate States, by waging an unjust war, have no right to claim exemption from the extreme rigors and rights of war. That none of the States which have seceded with the consent of a majority of their citizens can be tolerated and considered as within the Union, so as to be allowed a representation in Congress or take part in the political government. That they cannot participate in our amendments to the Constitution, and when amendments thereto are proposed, they can be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the non-seceding States. Whenever the Federal forces conquer the seceding States, they shall be regarded as separate Territories, and be represented in the House of Representatives, the same as other Territories.

Messrs. DAWSON, MOREHEAD, WILLIAMS, KELLY and STROUSE, all of Pennsylvania, defined their positions at length. Mr. BALDWIN, of Michigan, also made a speech.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

The steamer *Fulton* brought two hundred and fifty-seven sick and wounded soldiers from Fortress Monroe, arriving yesterday morning. She experienced severe weather on her trip up, and was somewhat delayed by this on the way. The *Fulton* is not a proper boat on which to carry the sick through; the men did not complain much of the accommodations. Two of the men died just as the boat reached this City, their names were HAMILTON CAPLE, Sixteenth New-York Battery, and EDWIN H. PORE, Co. B, Twenty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. Their effects were turned over to the Surgeon in charge of the De Camp General Hospital, David's Island. The men were buried by Mr. A. J. CARR, the Government undertaker. The Hospital steamer *Thomas P. Way*, took the men to David's Island, where they will be most kindly cared for. About six o'clock last evening a train of cars arrived in Jersey City, having on board about eleven hundred sick soldiers which left Washington on Thursday morning. Five hundred were left at Newark; about one hundred at Central Park, and the rest were also taken to David's Island on the *Thomas P. Way*.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Mexican Affair—Maximilian, His Plans, Purposes and Feelings—Paris Frightened—Miscellaneous.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 12, 1864.

The French journals are in ecstasies over the termination of the Mexican affair. They talk loud about that reconstitution of the Latin race which is to oppose a barrier to the extension of the Yankee race, but in fact their joy all comes from having got so comfortably out of a bad scrape. Now they say the French army is to be recalled, regiment by regiment, their war indemnity is to be paid off, a grand and prosperous Empire is to be founded, which shall owe its life and happiness to the great man who rules over France, and who alone saw to the end of the enterprise he was undertaking; and the sum total of the affair is that the glory of this great work will return to the nation which is always found taking the lead in every noble and generous work of civilization.

This is the style of the panegyrists of the Government. But the Prince who is to be the agent in the carrying out of this grand programme, what of him? He, poor fellow, has fallen ill over it, and, to the consternation of the superstitious, has made another false start; for, on the point of starting, the telegraph tells us, he has, on the contrary, gone to bed with a fever. A condemned man, however bold he may be, generally grows weak in the knees when he catches the first glimpse of the gallows. So too the Prince, after making a visit to the ships which in a few hours were to start with him on his perilous voyage, went back to his palace and threw himself on his bed with a fever.

The events of the last week were not in fact calculated to prepare the Prince's nerve for the final act in the play. His family and the Emperor NAPOLEON demanded a complete renunciation of his pretentions to the throne of Austria, while the King of Belgium and the Prince's own instincts counseled him to hold on to them. Then the money backers of the new Empire began to grow timid about advancing funds, and the Prince's numerous creditors grew clamorous at not seeing their claims guaranteed. To crown the pyramid of the Prince's troubles, the Emperor NAPOLEON lost his patience, and wrote to him that if he did not leave by a certain time he should break the contract, and recommend the Mexicans to accept the young Prince CAMINO BONAPARTE in his place! This was the last hair on the camel's back, and the Prince yielded. But what a rough road this young man has had to travel over in this first step on the road to greatness! And it only a smoother track awaited him on the other side!

The *France*, of yesterday, says, in regard to the settlement between the Prince and his family, that the former renounces only conditionally his Austrian rights, and that, in case of the abandonment of the throne of Mexico by himself or his descendants, no matter for what cause, the right to the throne of Austria should be revived; while the *Constitutionnel* of this morning, (both ministerial and well-informed journals,) declares that the Prince has renounced his rights in Austria unconditionally and definitively. It is probable that the latter journal is the most correctly informed on this question.

The new Emperor has wisely decided to recruit a corps of 6,000 men in Austria for the defence of his throne in Mexico. His Majesty will thus by putting into the field an army entirely devoted to his service, and perfectly capable of defending him against all the opposition the Mexicans can muster—but where is the pay of this faithful army to come from?

The *Spahis* and *Turcos* leave Paris to-day, to return to their homes in Africa, after a stay of nearly a year at Paris. It has not been thought prudent in the interest of the morals and the health of these children of the desert to leave them any longer in contact with the influences which surround them here. They will be replaced by a corps of 300 men taken from the sons of the highest native Algerian families, and this body of young men will perform the service of the palace alone, in conjunction with the *Cent-Gardes*. As there will probably be some negroes in this corps of young African aristocrats, we will hereafter see negroes inside the palace, instead of simply mounting guard at the door.

The people of Paris had a first-class fright on Sunday evening last, at 8 o'clock. Such crowds of men in *blouses* all at once appeared in the streets in the neighborhood of the Place de la Concorde, yelling and gesticulating, as induced many people to believe that another revolution had broken out, and preparations were made by the timid against a siege. It was the first time the *blouses* of Paris had shown any life since the *coup d'état*, and this was all about a monster balloon, which had been advertised to go off three Sundays in succession, and which had again failed to start. A hundred thousand people had waited till dark to see the sight, a large proportion of whom had paid an admission fee, and when they found the balloon would not go, they did very much as people in America do under like circumstances—they tried to lynch the showman and destroy the "traps." But the police prevented any serious damage being done, and the exasperated mob, which was most formidable in size, spent its revenge in harmless yelling through the principal streets. The people in the Rue de Rivoli, who were not in the secret of the mob's fury, anticipated nothing less than the sacking of the Tuileries!

We are to have also at Paris a grand celebration in honor of SHAKESPEARE's three hundredth birthday. An English and a French committee have united to promote this object. On the French committee are found the names of VICTOR HUGO, GEORGE SAND, ALEXANDRE DUMAS, JULES FAVRE, JULES JANIN, MICHELET, THEOPHILE GAUTIER, and other celebrities of the literary world.

At the next election for a vacancy in the French Academy, which takes place next week, it is said that the eminent critic, JULES JANIN, will be elected without opposition. He will fill the *fauteuil* occupied by the late ALFRED DE VIGNY. He is the favorite candidate of the journalists and the literary world generally.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Reception of Garibaldi—An English Procession—Rome or Death—Derby on Russell—The Conference—The Mexican Emperor and Empress and Pio Nino—American News—The Bonanza—The Misadventures of the Tercentenary.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 12, 1864.

GARIBALDI has brought Summer, or the Summer has brought GARIBALDI. The weather is lovely—the first we have had; and yesterday the working classes of London received the great Italian, and handed him over to the Duke of Sutherland, one of the richest nobles of England. The papers will tell you this, but they will not tell how it was done. I will try to do so.

As I have said, as much as once, the English of our day have not the ghost of an idea of a public procession, or a great and magnificent show of any kind. When they wish to see anything of that sort they pack up and go to Paris. They might go to New-York or Rome, Naples or Turin. The French, Germans, Italians and Americans, have all a genius for processions. Not so the English. They have a genius for making a mess of whatever they undertake in that direction.

Yesterday, for example, under a bright sun, and

with a balmy atmosphere, and the whole lower strata of London upheaving coming up from its cellars, and down from its garrets, there was the most wretched, straggling, forlorn apology for a procession ever seen since *Falstaff* mustered his regiment with which he refused to march through Coventry. And Garibaldi might well have refused to have marched through the Borough, Whitehall, Charing Cross and Pall Mall, with the refuse of the trade societies, and shouts. [illegible] in their trappings and rouge. He rode in the carriage of the Duke of Sutherland, with His Grace's portly bewigged coachman before him, and his Grace's six bepowdered and laced flunkies behind him, with all the rabble of London [illegible] to shake hands with him, until the dockers procession, with its noisy blaring bands, was lost in the distance, and the hero was dragged through a crowd of half a million of people as through a sea, half an hour behind his escort. There was no military, the police took no part, except to keep people from being hurt. Every man foolish enough to have money in his pockets got rid of it, and Garibaldi arrived, at last, at the mansion of the Duke, his host, where he found the inevitable Earl of Shaftesbury and a large circle of the nobility assembled to do him honor.

Why such a disorderly affair, and no military, and no police regulations? "Because the Government couldn't recognize it, don't you see?" "But the Government is responsible for what it permits, and here are the names of Mazzini and Garibaldi coupled together in this reception, and the people parading the motto 'Rome or death!'" "Yes, but this is a free country, don't you see?" "No, I do not see particularly. When the workingmen of London wanted to plant a tree in Hyde Park, in honor of Shakespeare, the Government wouldn't permit it." "Yes, but another party might want to plant a tree for somebody else, and then it would be all planted over, don't you see?" "Precisely so, and another party might want to give a reception to some other sort of hero, and the streets would be blocked up every day in the week. I confess that I don't see the difference. If the authorities thought proper to allow a public reception, they might as well have seen it was a well-ordered one."

So far my conversation, while having a watch-key fitted; but that the reception of our ex-candle-maker has its grave side to it, is undoubted. It has a political and a religious character. The revolutionary element welcomes him—so does the Anti-Papal. The Mazzinian Red Republicans shout around him, and he rides in the carriages and accepts the hospitalities of those very Protestant noblemen, Sutherland and Shaftesbury. The Irish of London, for a wonder, kept the peace. They had their fight—Pope vs. Garibaldi—a year ago or more. Yesterday they made no sign. But while invitations and addresses are coming to the Italian leader from all parts of Great Britain, not one comes from Ireland. Catholic Ireland can have no welcome for the man who makes war on the Papacy, and whose motto is "Rome or death;" and the Irish Catholic party would rather give a reception to the ex-King of Naples, than to Garibaldi or Victor Emanuel. What the Emperor of the French may say to this popular ovation to some of his bitterest enemies, we may learn by-and-by. Infancy that he really cares very little about it, but that he will make use of the circumstance if it ever becomes convenient to do so. Earl Clarendon has just gone to Paris on a special mission, to explain, perhaps, that Lord Palmerston is very sorry, and hopes it will not annoy him.

While the guest of the highest and lowest was taking his dinner, Earl Derby was making one of his vigorous attacks on Earl Russell. He gave him credit for great industry. He had written one hundred and seventy dispatches on the Danish question. He had been spinning, spinning, spinning his cobwebs of diplomacy, to see them swept away as fast as they were spun, without catching a single fly. Then Earl Russell, he said, was not up in his geography, or he would know that the Elder did not empty into the Baltic. "I never said it did," snapped out his peevish little Lordship. "You said," replied Derby, "that it was impossible to send a fleet to the Elder, because the Baltic was so liable to be frozen in Winter." Of course, there was no more to be said about that little matter.

The Conference is down for the 20th. The Germanic Diet will take a vote to see whether they will send a representation on the 18th. So nothing is certain about it, and Palmerston is saying that France adhered to the treaty of '52, was all wrong as possible. France throws that and all such treaties overboard. If the Duchies, by a popular majority, declare their wish to remain a part of Denmark, France will support them in that wish. France will maintain no other principle than this of the sovereignty of peoples and the rights of nationalities, except where it may be absolutely necessary. But Palmerston is always making blunders. It was his declaration that Denmark would not find herself alone, if attacked by Prussia and Austria, that has led to all the suffering of this war. Denmark believed him, because people believe what they wish, and because she thought the Princess was a sort of pledge of England's fidelity. And now poor Denmark is all alone, not even Sweden raising a hand to help her.

Maximilian has been crowned Emperor. The ceremonial was performed last Sunday, with speeches, congratulations, and a *Te Deum laudamus*. The new Emperor proposed to embark the next day for Rome, to receive the Papal benediction, which he said in his address was very important to him. Do you know why? Of course, as a good Catholic accepting the throne of a new Catholic empire, he should desire the blessing of the Holy Father; but the new Emperor and Empress have a special view of it, for they have no children, and Mexico wants not only an Emperor, but a dynasty. It is believed in Europe that the blessing of the Pope has a wonderful efficacy in procuring offspring. The Empress Eugenie is the devoted friend of Pio Nono, because she believes that it was his blessing which gave an heir to the imperial throne of France. The Empress of Mexico hopes, by the same means, to be made equally happy. The sentence in the address to which I have alluded had, therefore, to those who listened to it, a peculiar significance.

The general interest in the American war is rising on this side of the water. There is some feeling about the reported kidnapping of British subjects for the army. The matter came up in the House of Commons a few nights ago, and it was stated that Lord Lyons was attending to it. Meantime Federal recruits go forward by regiments. A steamer left the Clyde a day or two ago with 800 emigrants—English, Scotch, Irish and Germans—many of whom declared their intention to enlist as soon as they landed.

The season fairly opens this week with the delightful weather. Both opera houses are in full blast. On Thursday night Garibaldi goes to Covent Garden, to be bored with "Norma," and complimented with two acts of "Masaniello." On Saturday he is to be still more terribly bored with a general presentation of addresses at the Crystal Palace, sweeted with a concert. On the 23d, the great Tercentenary, we shall have all sorts of Shakespearean celebrations that can turn an honest penny. But the Stratford Committee has fallen to the ground between two soft stools. First, Mr. Phelps, the great tragedian, would not play at all, because Mr. Fechter, and not he, was invited to play Hamlet. Mr. Fechter accepted the invitation in perfect simplicity, thinking, of course, that he was *the* man to do the noble Dane; but somebody told him that some of the committee had charged him with intriguing to get the invitation. This accusation was pointed by the dismissal, as agent of the committee, of Rev. Mr. Tulley, sometimes called Rev. Mr. Creamcheese, or better known as one of the firm of Brimstone & Treacle—Mr. Brunson being the brimstone. The sensitive Franco-German Bel Demonio no sooner heard of this disgraceful imputation of "trickery ways," than he wrote to the worshipful Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon, refusing to play Hamlet at any price, though, as it turns out, he had already expended $1,000 on the preparations. It also seems that this, or something, has given him a fever, a relapse in the recovery from his accident, so that he could not play Hamlet if he would. So poor Shakespeare must put up with what can be got in place of Phelps and Fechter. For my part, I think, failing Stratford-on-Avon, I will join Mr. Sketchley's Frenchman in a pilgrimage to Stratford-le-Bow.

MONADNOCK.

The Draft in New-Jersey.—The draft in the State of New-Jersey has been ordered to commence on the 3d of May. The drawings will be by sub-districts, in the following order of districts: First, Second, Third, Fifth, Fourth. After the drawing shall have been completed in the First District, it will be continued in the Second, and so on to the last.

NAVAL OPERATIONS ON RED RIVER.

Admiral Porter's General Report.

Mississippi Squadron, Flag-ship Cricket, Off Grand Ecore, La., April 14, 1864.

Sir: I had the honor of reporting to you the movements of the squadron as far as Alexandria, and the intentions of Gen. Banks to move on at once to Shreveport. He deemed the coöperation of the gunboats so essential to success, that I had to run some risks, and made unusual exertions to get them over the falls. The army started on the appointed day, and I pushed up the gunboats to cover them (if there should be need) as fast as they got over the falls. The vessels arrived at Grand Ecore without accident, and had good water, the river apparently about to reach its usual stage at this season.

The *Cricket, Eastport, Mound City, Chillicothe, Carondelet, Pittsburgh, Ozark, Neosho, Osage, Lexington, Fort Hindman* and *Louisville* were the vessels sent up, and a fleet of thirty transports followed them.

Grand Ecore was occupied by our forces without opposition—the works deserted. Lieut.-Commander Phelps captured one 32-pounder on the river below Grand Ecore, which he destroyed, making twenty-two guns captured from the enemy since we entered the river. The army had arrived at Natchitoches, near Grand Ecore, when I got up here, and were preparing for an immediate march. As the river was rising very slowly, I would not risk the larger vessels by taking them higher up, but started on the 7th of April for Shreveport with the *Cricket, Fort Hindman, Lexington, Osage, Neosho* and *Chillicothe*, with the hope of getting the rest of the vessels along when the usual rise came. Twenty transports were containing filled with army stores, and with a portion of Gen. A. J. Smith's Division on board. It was intended that the fleet should reach Springfield Landing on the third day, and then communicate with the army, a portion of which expected to be at Springfield at that time.

I found the difficulties of navigation very great, but we reached the point specified within an hour of the time appointed. At this point we were brought to a stop; the enemy had sunk a very large steamer, the *New Falls City*, right across the river, her ends resting on each bank, and her hull broken in the middle, resting on the bottom. This was a serious obstruction, but I went to work to remove it. Before I commenced operations, however, a courier came in from Gen. Banks, bringing the unpleasant and most unexpected news that our army had met with a reverse, and was falling back to Pleasant Hill, some sixty miles in our rear. Orders also came to Gen. Kirby Smith to return to Grand Ecore with the transports and the troops he had with him. Here was an end to our expedition for the present, and we reluctantly turned back, after having nearly reached the object we were aiming at.

The information we received was of a very unsatisfactory kind, and we did not know really what was the exact state of affairs, no letters having been sent by post courier.

It would be very difficult to describe the return passage of the fleet through this narrow and snaggy river. As long as our army could advance triumphantly it was not so bad, but we had every reason to suppose that our return would be interrupted in every way and at every point by the enemy's land forces, and we were not disappointed. They commenced on us from the high banks of a place called Coushatta, and kept up a fire of musketry whenever an opportunity was offered them. By a proper distribution of the gunboats I had no trouble in driving them away, though from the high banks they could fire on our decks almost with impunity. As we proceeded down the river they increased in numbers, and as we only made thirty miles a day they could cross from point to point and be ready to meet us on our arrival below. On the left bank of the river a man by the name of Harrison, with 1,800 cavalry and four or five pieces of artillery, was appointed to follow us down and annoy us. It was very fortunate for us that this person and his command were lately severely handled by a gunboat (a few weeks ago), which made them careful about coming within range.

On the evening of the 12th instant we were attacked from the right bank of the river by a detachment of men of quite another character. They were a part of the army which two or three days previous had gained success over our army, and flushed with victory, or under the excitement of liquor, they appeared suddenly upon the right bank, and fearlessly opened fire on the *Osage*, Lieut.-Commander T. O. Selfridge (iron-clad,) she being hard aground at the time, with a transport (the *Black Hawk*) alongside of her, towing her off. The rebels opened with 2,000 muskets, and soon drove every one out of the *Black Hawk* to the safe casemates of the monitor. Lieut. Bache had just come from his vessel (the *Lexington*,) and fortunately was enabled to pull up to her again, keeping close under the bank, while the *Osage* opened a destructive fire on these poor deluded wretches, who, maddened by liquor, and led on by their officers, were vainly attempting to capture an iron vessel. I am told that their howlings and actions baffle description. Force after force seemed to be brought up to the edge of the bank, where they confronted the guns of the iron vessel, only to be mowed down by grapeshot and canister. In the mean time Lieut. Bache had reached his vessel, and widening the distance between him and the *Osage*, he opened a cross-fire on the infuriated rebels, who fought with such desperation and courage against certain destruction that it could only be accounted for in one way. Our opinions were verified on inspection of some of the bodies of the slain, the men actually smelling of Louisiana rum. The affair lasted nearly two hours before the rebels fled. They brought off two pieces of artillery, one of which was quickly knocked over by the *Lexington's* guns, the other they managed to carry off. The cross fire of the *Lexington* finally decided this curious affair of a fight between infantry and gunboats. The rebels were mowed down by her canister, and finally retreated in as quick haste as they had come to the attack, leaving the space of a mile covered with dead and wounded, and knapsacks. A dying rebel informed our men that Gen. Green had his head blown off, which I do not vouch for as true. If true, it is a serious loss to the rebels. Night coming on, we had no means of ascertaining the damage done to the rebels. We are troubled no more from the right bank of the river, and a party of five hundred men, who were marching to cut us off, were persuaded to change their mind after hearing of the unfortunate termination of the first expedition. That same night I ordered the transports to proceed, having placed the gunboats at a point where the rebels had a battery. All the transports were passed safely, the rebels not firing a shot in return to the many that were bursting over the hills.

The next morning, the 13th inst., I followed down myself, and finding at Campte, six miles from Grand Ecore, by land, that they had got aground, and would be some time getting through, I proceeded down in this vessel to Grand Ecore, and got Gen. Banks to send up troops enough to keep the guerrillas away from the river. We were fired on as usual after we started down, but when I had the troops sent up, the transports came along without any trouble. This has been an expedition where a great deal of labor has been expended, a great deal of individual bravery shown, and on which occasions the Commander-in-Chief is apt to find out the metal of which his officers are made, and on future occasions it will enable him to select those who will not likely fail in the time offered. To Lieut.-Commander T. O. Selfridge, commanding *Osage*, and Lieut. Geo. M. Bache, commanding *Lexington*, I am particularly indebted for the gallant manner in which they defended their vessels, and for their management during the expedition, always anticipating and intelligently carrying out my wishes and orders.

I found the fleet at Grand Ecore somewhat in an unpleasant situation, two of them being above the bar and not likely to get away again this season, unless there is a rise of a foot. I could not provide against this when over a hundred miles up the river. If nature does not change her laws, there will no doubt be a rise of water, but there was one year, 1846, when there was no rise in the Red River, and it may happen again. The rebels are cutting off the supply by diverting different sources of water into other channels, all of which would have been stopped had our army arrived as far as Shreveport. I have done my best (and so have the officers and men under my command) to make this expedition a success throughout, and do not know that we have failed in anything we have undertaken. Had we not heard of the retreat of the army, I should have gone on to the end. A wise Providence, which rules and directs all things, has thought proper to stop our progress, and throw impediments in the way, for some good reason. We have nothing left but to try it again, and hold on to this country with all the force we can raise. It is just as valuable to us and important to the cause as any other portion of the Union. Those who have interests here, and are faithful to the Government, have a right to our protection, and when this point of Louisiana is conquered, we hold Arkansas and all the right bank of the Mississippi without firing another gun.

There is a class of men who have during this war shown a good deal of bravery and patriotism, and who have seldom met with any notice from those whose duty it is to report such matters. I speak of the pilots on the Western waters. Without any hope of future reward through fame, or in a pecuniary way, they enter into the business of piloting the transports through dangers that would make a faint-hearted man quail. Occupying the most exposed position, a fair mark for a sharpshooter, they are continually fired at, and often hit, without so much as a mention being made of their gallantry. On this expedition they have been much exposed, and have shown great gallantry in managing their vessels while under fire, in this, to them, unknown river. I beg leave to pay this small tribute to their bravery, and must say, as a class, I never knew a braver set of men.

I beg leave to mention favorably Acting Master H. H. Gardner, commanding this vessel. He has shown great zeal, courage and ability during this expedition, serving his guns rapidly and well, at his post night and day, ready for anything, and assisting materially in getting the transports by dangerous points, mounting one of his two 12-pound howitzers on his upper deck, he was enabled to sweep the bank in all directions, and one or two fires had the desired effect. He was of great service to me throughout the expedition; was slightly wounded, but nothing of consequence, (owing to his exposing himself so much.) I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

SECRETARY SEWARD IN BALTIMORE.

A Speech at the Maryland State Fair.

From the Baltimore American, April 29.

On last evening, Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, accompanied by the Ministers of Russia, France, Prussia, Italy, Belgium, Sweden, Brazil, Peru, Chili and Costa Rica, and several ladies, visited the fair, where a very large assemblage of citizens were in waiting to receive them.

They were received by the Committee of Reception, and introduced to the President of the State Fair, W. J. Albert, Esq., under whose escort they made a circuit of the fair. On reaching the New-England Kitchen, they were welcomed in a few brief and eloquent remarks by R. Stockett Matthews, Esq., to which Mr. Seward responded.

In response to the remarks of Mr. Matthews, Secretary Seward said he was afraid in the usual more newly born which he had seen evinced for the freedom, as well as the equality of all men, that he might be considered as making but a feeble response to the flattering and complimentary remarks addressed to him. But he was an honest man, and never could suppress an infirmity. He would say that there was one thing that he loved more than the freedom of the white man or the freedom of the black man, one thing more than all else—and that was his country. [Applause.] He did not know whether his views were philosophical or not—people differ on this point—but he was sure he was right.

There is no question now about human freedom. It is a question that has been settled, and whatever may happen, nothing can change that settlement. The principle of the equality of mankind is already on the point of being established, and in establishing the great truth our country has come into peril. Our business now is to serve our country, and in so doing *we serve it for the cause of freedom for all the world.* How shall we act to secure this precious casket, which contains the germ of human freedom, that is now being attacked by a revolution which commenced in Baltimore in April, 1861? It is to combine all the patriots everywhere in the country against the traitorous efforts that are being made against the Union. He had laid down for himself certain principles for his guidance, and one of them was to give unlimited confidence to the Union men of all the Border States. He had sent into a dungeon a Legislature of Maryland that was treasonable—[applause]—but he had never uttered a word against any Union man because he did not agree with him in all things, for he might come up to and go ahead of his standard to-morrow. He had no point of difference with any citizen of Maryland as long as he was in favor of the Union. [Applause.] I would like to have them think that Slavery ought to be abolished; [applause;] but he did not quarrel with him if he did not, because, if he was a loyal man, he would eventually think so. [Applause.]

Mr. Seward said that if he had had his way all of the Border States would have been held in the Union and would now have been members of it. A sufficient force should have been placed in each of them to sustain their Union men, and by conciliation with the seceders the evils they have suffered would have been averted. He did not have his way and we had to fight. We are able to fight them all, and would have been able to fight Maryland, too, if she had gone wrong.

Mr. Seward spoke at considerable length, and in concluding said it was now shown that Slavery must be abolished ere we have peace, and the first legally-called convention of the people to abolish it was now sitting in Annapolis, the capital of the State of Maryland; and, honored as the ancient city was by its past history, it would be ten thousand times more honored as the capital of that State that was first to pronounce the flat of State Right authority against Slavery.

On the conclusion of his remarks he was greeted with much applause. Three cheers were given, on the proposition of somebody in the room, for "Our Darling Abe Lincoln," and also for the Foreign Ministers, when the company left the Kitchen and visited the Art Gallery, and shortly after retired from the hall.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Advice of Hon. J. J. Crittenden to a Young Lawyer.

No. 41 Park Row, New-York, April 12, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While a law student in the office of Messrs. Ferguson & Long, of Cincinnati, of which firm the junior partner is now so notorious, in consequence of the introduction of a resolution to expel him from Congress, (and who, by the way, personally, is one of the best of men living,) I had the honor of eliciting from that noble man and distinguished patriot, unhappily now deceased, John J. Crittenden, the following lesson of advice to a young lawyer, which may be of use to the entire profession, and of especial service to those who practice the leading vice of the bar—the abuse of witnesses. A recent case of such abuse suggested the idea of publishing this letter. It is also well, perhaps, that the instructions of so great a lawyer should be generally read by the junior members of the bar; and I hope that they will be more strictly followed by others than they have been by him to whom they were individually communicated.

JNO. S. BENSON.

LETTER FROM MR. CRITTENDEN.

Frankfort, Dec. 23, 1854.

Dear Sir: I have received and perused with deep interest your letter of the 13th of the last month. I would have answered it at once but that I was, at the moment about to leave home, and circumstances have postponed my writing till now.

You are pleased to ask my advice as to your course for the future, and I wish it was in my power to suggest something that might be useful to you. But all that I can say is so obvious, that it must have occurred to you, and in saying anything I shall feel as though I was uttering mere common-place things.

You have selected the law for your profession, and I think you have chosen well. Your letter is sufficient evidence that your character and talents are equal to the task, and the difficulties and struggles through which you have passed prove that you possess all the resolution and energy necessary to your future success. But in the profession you have chosen that success is not to be obtained without a price. It requires study, reflection and persevering diligence. Many young men seem to think that when they have been admitted to the bar they may lay aside their books. You, I am sure, will come to no such conclusion, but rather think that your coming to the bar is but the commencement of your more serious study of the law. You then begin for the first time to see the practical application, and working of those legal principles and doctrines which had before engaged your attention only as theories and instructions. This practice develops these principles, enlarges your views of them, and fastens them upon your mind. You can read then with more profit and advantage. Then is the time for fruitful study. Read your books habitually and constantly, and reflect on what you read. All that you gain from it will then be your own, and not merely remembered as another's.

Reading and study are the requisites to great success at the Bar.

Though the law must be the principal subject of your studies, you should not confine yourself to that. History, rhetoric, and all that general information which enables a lawyer to grace his cause, to explain his views perspicuously, and to embellish them if he pleases, ought to have their proper share of attention. This seems to be a wide field for labor, and one may be frightened at the prospect. But it may all be accomplished, and easily, by him who will undertake systematically, and with the right *spirit, energy and ambition*.

Young lawyers at their commencement are not generally much troubled with clients; they ought to arm themselves with patience. Do not be discouraged at this. It is the noviciate of all. You cannot expect to sow and to reap the same day. When you have not clients you will your books, and these will reward you, if attended to.

The profession in which you have engaged is a noble one. Cherish a lofty idea of its dignity and importance, and conform all your conduct to that sentiment. I have often been disgusted with the rudeness of the Bar, and especially toward witnesses. Such conduct gains nothing to the lawyer or his cause, and ought to make an unfavorable impression against both. Firm and resolute he ought to be in his client's cause, but these qualities are not inconsistent with the highest courtesy.

Your diffidence will be no impediment in your way, or at least, it will be soon overcome. So far as I know, it has been felt and acknowledged by all who ever rose to any eminence in the profession. It is but a part of that sensibility which is necessary to every character of any worth. The best way to overcome it is to be *well prepared—thoroughly prepared* in all your cases. That will give some confidence.

I think a young lawyer could not do better than, for the first years of his practice, to write his speeches at full length. It would give him a facility and style of writing that would be of great and lasting advantage to him.

I have made this letter greatly longer than I expected or intended. When a man is asked for *advice*, there is something in it so flattering that he does not know well when to stop. My motive must excuse me; it has been to show a disposition at least, to serve one who has interested me as you have. I have a presentiment of your success almost as strong and ardent as are my sincere wishes for it. I do not wish to impose on you the idea that I have read, or studied, or written as I have recommended to you. I recommend it to you because I neglected it, and have been made sensible of that neglect through life. You can go up to, and with feel its advantages through life.

With my best and most earnest good wishes for your success and welfare, I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. J. CRITTENDEN.

J. S. Benson, Esq.

Emigration—A Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having noticed in several journals lately, your own among the number, a recommendation to manufacturers, farmers and others in want of workmen, to procure them from Europe, I was surprised that in none of the articles, was one very serious objection referred to, viz.: that a contract made in a foreign country is invalid in this.

Manufacturers who are obliged to procure their workmen in Europe, frequently have no return for the passage money they have paid for those people, who often leave them in a day or two after arriving in this country, and the employers have no redress.

If a law could be passed, making valid all contracts entered into and signed before an American Consul, this difficulty would be remedied, and we should have plenty of skilled workmen and women in all branches of manufactures.

A CONSTANT READER OF THE TIMES.

April 5, 1864.

Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many of those desiring to aid this worthy object, advertised in our columns, feel that our great fair just closed has been quite a tax on their purse-strings, but they are in possession of various articles purchased here, which they would be willing to donate at some price to be named, as money, in aid of the St. Louis Fair. The committee will gladly receive any such contributions and give the individuals full credit of it in the published list of contributors to be made from time to time. Many articles will again meet with ready sale at the coming St. Louis Fair, and thus the donor be helping the Sanitary Commission a double amount.

Coal-Dust and Saw-Dust Fuel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have often observed among coal-yards a large amount of coal-dust that looked to me as if a most profitable use might be made of it, and an article of economy to housekeepers to burn in grates and stoves properly manufactured. I would, therefore, suggest to some man of ingenuity to take this dust, combine it with sawdust, wet it, and mould it with some adhesive substance, in the shape of bricks, and dried. Thus prepared, it seems to me it would make one of the most beautiful articles of fuel ever burnt, besides the large amount of caloric it would give out, making a most cheerful and delightful fire.

WILLIAM-STREET.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Recent Improvements—Action of the Legislature.

The Park is fast becoming the most attractive feature of our City life. A promenade on Broadway or the Avenue no longer furnishes the needed post-meridian relaxation. The man of business forgets, for a few hours, the excitement of his calling, and lightens his cares by a drive over the smoothly kept roads, or a ride along the bridle-path. The lady of fashion finds a new source of enjoyment while a noble pair of prancing bays whirls her phaeton along the crowded drive. The reigning belle of the season completes the conquest begun at the last *fête*, amidst the opening beauties of the vernal groves or on the broad terraces of the Mall.

But the interest and the pleasure which spring from familiar visits to this delightful ornament of the Metropolis do not centre wholly in the wealthy and fashionable portion of our people. The artisan and the laborer, with their little family flocks, the sewing-woman with attenuated face and feeble pace, all find restored health and a cheering solace in the unpolluted breath of the country and in gazing upon the accumulated treasures of art in this enchanting scene.

Visitors from other lands also admit their gratification in viewing the spacious grounds and diversified scenery, taking care always to remind us that we do not compare favorably with the treasures they have left beyond the Atlantic. Hyde Park and the Bois-de-Boulogne, in their judgment, far transcend these newly discovered beauties, and of course we must submit to the criticism with an acid softening down of our self-esteem.

Our country friends, the farmers who raise fine stock, have learned to think of the Park as the market opened to them for the reception of every well-bred and fleet steed their grazing land and training stables can produce.

And still the work goes on; each returning Spring brings out new charms, fresh from the hand of nature, to challenge our admiration, while art assiduously strives for the mastery. Animated nature also enters into the contest. Switzerland and Italy, the Alps and the Apennines, the frozen climes and the tropics, have sent their contributions to swell these unnumbered graces of the Park.

In short, the mind that cannot find something to admire and study—something to enlarge its sphere of thought, in a ride or a ramble through these fairy grounds, must, indeed, be

"—— fit for stratagem and spoils."

The Legislature has recently shown its appreciation of the value and importance of this municipal domain, in granting power to enlarge its boundaries by a connection with Manhattan Park, and also in adding an entirely new feature, by placing the improvement of the upper portion of the Seventh-avenue under the control of the Board of Commissioners.

Judging from the past success of this efficient and disinterested body of citizens, we feel confident that some striking results will follow the action of the Legislature.

Manhattan Park lies contiguous to the Central on the west side of Eighth-avenue at Eightieth-street, and it will probably be devoted to the development of additional collections in natural history; while the contemplated opening of the Seventh-avenue will offer new attractions for villa residences on that spacious entrance to the Park through its northern gates.

These recent modifications of the original plan of the park are due to the taste and enterprise of a number of our public-spirited citizens, living in the neighborhood of the projected improvements, among whom no one has been more active and efficient than Mr. John McClave, who may well congratulate himself on the success of his persistent efforts to embellish that section of our City.

Open spaces of ornamented grounds have always been regarded among the most attractive features of great cities; and that parks are the lungs of a city has passed into a proverb.

The First Napoleon set a noble example to monarchs having the power thus to alleviate the evils inseparable from closely packed populations. It is a grand idea that a republican City has followed in the pathway thus designated. We cannot but think that the coming generations will be grateful to the rulers of our day, who have thus beneficently provided bountiful sources of healthful recreation for the people at large. Posterity will not be apt to count the cost of adding the graces of artistic finish to the natural grandeur of Central Park.

TURF RECORD.

Trotting at the Fashion Course Yesterday.

The purse of $100, best 3 in 5, to wagons, yesterday, had originally 13 entries, but the result of the last few days reduced the appearances at the score to a trio, it appearing to be a foregone conclusion that from the power *Stonewall Jackson* had previously shown, and the easy style in which he had disposed of his competitors, that the race was his own. The advantageous change in the weather had not only a marked beneficial influence on the track, but on the attendance of the visitors, which embraced a strong delegation of the leading sporting-men of New-York and its vicinity, and the owners, trainers and patrons of the trotting-turf. It was presumed by some that the form, speed and bottom which had been previously exhibited by *Stonewall Jackson* was but an equine ephemera, liable to displacement at any moment. The admirers of the Jersey mare, *Lady Collins*, had time and again expressed their convictions that she was fully capable, not only of reversing all previous decisions, but of bringing *Stonewall* down to exceedingly short time; while the friends of *Gen. Grant*, who came out with such a rush, and so miserably disappointed his backers when the odds of 3 to 1 were laid on him, felt assured that he had overcome his perverseness, and could be brought down through exercise in the interim to a fair and square trot, without breaking up as recklessly as he had previously done.

A few unlimited pools were sold during the morning, and these pretty plainly indicated the feelings of those interested in the result. In the first, *Stonewall Jackson* fetched $35, the mare $15, and *Grant* $5. In the second, the prices ruled, with the same choice, $40, $5 and $4; but prior to the start $4 to $1 was freely laid on *Stonewall*, and found no takers.

First Heat.—There was a succession of vain attempts at scoring, the majority of which were attributable to the nervous irritability of *Gen. Grant*. At the sixth, they succeeded in getting off—*Stonewall* having the inside of the track. Taking the turn, the positions remained the same, but almost immediately *Gen. Grant* went off his legs; at the quarter pole *Lady Collins* went up to *Stonewall* and lapped him in "forty," but quickly retired leaving *Stonewall* with a strong lead down the back stretch—to the half and three-quarter; at the lower turn it was quite evident that *Stonewall Jackson* could distance his competitors, but he was eased up, coming home the easiest of winners, in 2:34½. At the three-quarter pole *General Grant* got into a good square trot, and managed to save his distance fairly out of the fire.

Second Heat.—There was no betting of the slightest consequence, *Stonewall* being booked the winner to the deadest of certainties. There were the same innumerable attempts at scoring, and nearly the same orders to return, owing to the impulsiveness of *Grant*, who persisted in running instead of trotting in accordance with the regulations. *Lady Collins* having been distanced in the previous heat, the final race was narrowed to him and *Stonewall Jackson*, who appeared perfectly fresh and fit to trot for anything. Almost as soon as the word was given on passing the stand, *Grant* went off his feet, *Stonewall* taking a strong lead, increasing it to the half and quarter; both went up here, but were brought down to their work again; but *Stonewall* had so strong a lead that the balance of the trot was a mere burlesque, *Stonewall* coming home the easiest of victors, amid an unlimited amount of badinage buried at his competitor, in 2:36¼.

SUMMARY.

Fashion Course—Friday, April 29.—Purse $100—mile heats, three in five, to wagons.

Mr. R. Coles's b. g. Stonewall Jackson	1	1
Owner's br. g. Gen. Grant	3	2
M. T. Cassan's s. m. Lady Collins	2	dis.
J. F. Nodine's g. g. Pleasure Boy		dr.
H. Webb's b. g. Capt. Benham		dr.
Dr. Mack's br. m. Lady Lambert		dr.
H. Woodruff's b. g. Ship Timber		dr.
S. McLaughlin's g. g. Sam		dr.
J. Lovett's s. m. Lady Winthrop		dr.
D. Pfifer's br. m. Cosette		dr.
H. F. Jones's br. m. The Thomas Mare		dr.
—— Drake's b. m. Irish Maid		dr.

Time—First Heat—Quarter, 00:40; half, 1:17; mile, 2:34½.

Second Heat—Quarter, 00:40; half, 1:20; mile, 2:36¼.

Running at the Fashion—Thursday, April 28.—Match of ———— Single Dash—One Mile.

Mr. W. Gorlick names g. Patsey Marley	1
Mr. McLaughlin names g. General Lee	dis.

Time, 2:06¼.

TROTTING AT THE UNION COURSE—SUMMARY.

Union Course, L. I., April 28.—Match $300, 2 in 3, in harness.

E. Kelley named br. m. Fanny Walker	1	1
S. Storm named gr. g. ————	2	dis.

Time, 2:51—2:47.

The Grand-street Arson Case.

REARREST OF MARK TOPLITZ.

Mark Toplitz was arrested on the 15th of February last by order of Capt. Steers, of the Thirteenth Precinct, on the charge of setting fire to a hat and cap store situated at No. 285½ Grand-street, owned at the time by the accused. Fire Marshal Baker made an examination of the case, and on the strength of the testimony adduced, Justice Mansfield held him to bail in the sum of $5,000, to answer the charge of arson. The papers were transmitted to the District-Attorney, and the counsel for the accused took the case before Recorder Hoffman, who, on the affidavits presented, discharged the prisoner. It appears that there was other testimony that did not come before the Recorder, and yesterday the latter official issued a warrant for the rearrest of Toplitz. Officer Timpson, of the Thirteenth Precinct, took him into custody, and he was again held to bail in $5,000 to answer.

The New Tax Bill.

The Annual Income Tax, under the Revenue laws of the United States, will be due on the first Monday in May. The rate of taxation will be, according to the amended Tax Law, five per cent. on all incomes in excess of six hundred dollars, except such parts of incomes as may be received from United States securities, which will be taxed at the rate of two and a half of one per cent.

The income tax is required to be paid, in all cases, in the district where the party resides.

The blanks necessary to be filled can be procured at the office of the assessors of the various districts, or from the assistant assessors.

It is understood that no penalty will be imposed on returns of incomes presented within ten days from the first Monday in May; after which time delinquents will be subjected to the penalty prescribed by law.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Grammar School No. 33.—A few days ago an exhibition was given at the Academy of Music by the pupils attached to the Public Schools of the Twentieth Ward. Yesterday, in accordance with general desire, some of the performances participated in by the above-mentioned school were repeated, for the gratification of parents and others interested. It was certainly a great success. Some of the tableaux were beautiful exceedingly. To the very worthy Principal, Miss Clara M. Reeves, assisted by Miss Pourrot and Miss Mason, is due the credit of having contributed to the pleasure and gratification of those who witnessed them.

The Twelfth-street Shooting Affray.—Officer Samuel Frasier, of the Eleventh Precinct, who shot James Farry a few nights since while in the discharge of his duty at the corner of Avenue C and Twelfth-street, has been taken into custody, and yesterday he was held to bail by Justice Mansfield, of the Essex Market Police Court, in the sum of $2,000, to answer. Bail was also required of the officer to the extent of $300, to answer the charge of assault and battery on Patrick Healy, the person whom he was attempting to arrest at the time he was interfered with by the crowd.

Theft of $1,800.—Wm. Woods was arrested yesterday, charged with having stolen three trunks containing articles valued at $1,800 from the steamer *Columbia*, belonging to Joseph Hyland, recently arrived from England. The accused was taken before Justice Mansfield and committed for trial. A portion of the goods were recovered.

Sanitary Commission Concert.—A concert in aid of the Sanitary Commission will be given by Mrs. Speirs and her pupils, at Dodworth's Hall, on Thursday evening next, May 5. Many talented young ladies will appear on this occasion, and among them a Miss Harrison, who has a very remarkable contralto voice, and who is studying for the operatic stage.

The Mary Powell.—The steamer *Mary Powell* has resumed her trips for the Summer between this City, Rondout and intermediate landings. Her time table is advertised in another column.

Naval Movements.

PROGRESS OF LOCAL MEN OF WAR.

A visit to the naval ship-yards, in the Metropolis, reveals the fact that unusual activity prevails in the constructing of war steamers for the Government. The following vessels are now building here, some of them having been only commenced:

Name.	Class.	Where Building.
Dunderberg	Iron-clad ram	Mr. Webb.
Cohoes	Light draught iron-clad	Greenpoint.
Modoc	Light draught iron-clad	Greenpoint.
Puritan	Iron-clad	Greenpoint.
Muscoota	Iron-steamer	Greenpoint.
Idaho	Great screw-frigate	Greenpoint.
Wataumaga	Great screw-frigate	Navy-yard.
Wampanoag	Great screw-frigate	Navy-yard.
Katahdin	Great iron-clad	Navy-yard.
Naubuc	Light draught iron-clad	Williamsburgh.
Dictator	Ocean iron-clad	New-York.
Mohongo	Iron-steamer	Jersey City.
Mahopac	Iron-clad	Jersey City.

All these vessels are on the stocks save the *Dictator*. The *Dunderberg* is making more rapid progress now than for months. A portion of the armor is on the hull, and it is expected will be ready for launching in a short time. At Greenpoint, the ocean iron-clad *Puritan*, is going on slowly, and there is no knowing when she will be put to float, although it had been hoped that she would be able to leave the stocks last June. The *Cohoes*, Mallory's light-draft iron-clad, is in a forward state, but the iron steamer *Muscoota* is advancing tediously. Mr. J. S. Underhill, the builder of the *Keokuk*, has the monitor *Modoc* nearly finished, and will launch her in a few weeks. The *Naubuc*, sister ship to the *Modoc*, is approaching completion at Capt. Prague's yard, in Williamsburgh. The hull is perfectly formed, and the turrets are in shape, having nearly all the armor on. The iron-clad *Dictator* is lying in stream off the Delamater Iron Works, preparing rapidly for a trip to Europe. It is rumored that the Assistant Secretary of the Navy has signified his intention of going out in her. She may be ready by the first of July. At the yard of Messrs. Secor, in Jersey City, the monitor, *Mahopac*, is finished, so far as relates to the work, which can be done at the stocks, and she will be launched on the 1st prox. The iron side-wheel steamer *Mohongo* is in frame, and having her decks put down. At the Navy-yard, the great new iron-clad *Wataumaga* has her ribs put up, and the entire ship-house barely covers her between decks. The fast-steamer *Idaho*, and the two screw frigates at the Navy-yard, are slowly going forward. Besides these, a number of ships are launched, such as the *Miantonomah*, the *Manhattan*, and others, all preparing rapidly for sea. The new double-enders sent here from various parts of the country, as well as those built in this vicinity, are nearly all fit for active service, and could be dispatched at very short notice if crews were ready for them. Over twenty vessels are now lying in the stream at the yard, many of which will be sent off this week.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

The following appointments have been made by the President of the United States, and approved by the Senate:

Capt. W. Radford to be a Commodore in the Navy, on the active list, from the 24th of April, 1863.

Commander Edward Middleton to be a Captain in the Navy, on the active list, from the 4th of November, 1863.

Commander G. H. Scott, to be a Captain in the Navy, on the retired list, from the 4th of November, 1863.

Commander C. Green to be a Captain in the Navy, on the retired list, from the 16th of July, 1862.

Commander David McDougal to be a Captain in the Navy, on the active list, from March 2, 1864, *vice* Capt. S. C. Rowan, promoted.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Joo Corbin to be a Surgeon in the Navy from March 2, 1864, *vice* Surgeon Stewart Kennedy, deceased.

To be Assistant Surgeons in the Navy to fill existing vacancies—Edward B. Bingham, Elwood M. Corson, Joseph W. Newcomer, and John S. Ramsey, of Pennsylvania; Henry A. Darker and Frederick Buckner, of New-York. William C. Baird, of Pennsylvania, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, *vice* Assistant Surgeon B. F. Pierce, deceased. Joseph Flattrel, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, from the 8th of April, 1864, *vice* Assistant Surgeon William T. Kemp, deceased.

To be Lieutenants in the Navy—On the active list, from Feb. 22, 1864, to fill existing vacancies in that grade: W. R. Bridgeman, A. H. McCormick, H. L. Johnson, A. S. Barker, M. W. Sanders, C. S. Cotton, C. F. Blake, J. R. Bartlett, Jr., O. A. Batcheller, John H. Read, Morrill Miller, F. J. Naile, F. Pearson, E. F. Kellog, Silas W. Terry, H. T. French, La Rue P. Adams, J. J. Read, Walter Abbott, H. B. Ramsey, D. D. Wemple, George M. Brown, G. W. Wood, W. Tracy, Governeur K. Haswell and Charles D. Jones.

Assistant Paymaster C. Schenck, to be a Paymaster in the navy, on the active list, from Jan. 6, 1864.

Asaph Hall, of Massachusetts, to be a Professor of Mathematics in the navy from May 2, 1863.

W. Harkness, of New-York, to be a Professor of Mathematics in the navy, from Aug. 24, 1863.

Assistant Paymaster W. W. Williams, to be a Paymaster in the Navy-yard, from March 2, 1864, *vice* Paymaster J. Marston Taylor, transferred to the retired list.

Ensign Mortimer L. Johnson, to be a Lieutenant in the navy, from Feb. 22, 1864.

LAW REPORTS.

The Fort Gansevoort Purchase—The State has no Interest.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—April 29.

Before Justice Marvin.

The People of the State of New-York, vs. the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, Jas. B. Taylor, Dow D. Williamson, and Joseph V. Varnum—Demurrer by the Mayor, &c., to the complaint. Marvin, J.—I have examined with some care, the statutes and ordinances referred to by the counsel for the plaintiffs, and also the authorities cited by him, and in my opinion the people of the State of New-York have no such interest in the questions raised by the complaint as entitles them to come into this court and demand the exercise of its restraining power, or its decree annulling the sale made by the City to Varnum.

It is an elementary principle that a plaintiff must have an interest in the subject matter of the suit—not that general interest which all mankind have in the fair and honest actions of States, municipal corporations and individuals, but an interest which is to be injuriously affected by the wrongful acts (done or threatened) complained of. The power of the City to sell its real estate is not denied, nor its power to purchase real estate. I do not find in the statutes or ordinances any trusts imposed upon this City the violation of which will affect the interests of the people of the State at large. If the City, as a corporation, was defrauded in the sale to Varnum, it had its remedies. The people of the whole State are not called upon to take action in their courts for the protection of the interest rights of the municipal corporation of New-York any more than of such rights of other corporations of individuals. Nor have the people of the State any more right to intervene and arrest the action of the City in a matter in reference and over which the authority of the City extends, than they have in the case of private corporations or individuals. I refer, of course, to intervention by a civil action in the courts. The Legislature may enact laws changing the powers of municipal corporations, and depriving them of powers previously possessed. But courts act in reference to rights existing at the time their action and judgment is invoked—and if, by the law, the plaintiff has no interest in the matter complained of, he can have no right to complain, though others who have an interest may. As I have said, I do not find in the statutes or ordinances any trusts in favor of the people of the State, and the Court of Appeals held, upon the facts in this case, that a corporator and taxpayer in the city had no such interest as enabled him to maintain an action. (Roosevelt *vs.* Draper, 23 N. Y. R., 324.) In that case, I think it was a fair matter of argument whether Roosevelt had not that kind of interest which would give him a standing in court for its protection, but the court held otherwise. In cases referred to in Duer's Reports, the City was, as the Court held, about to erect a public nuisance, and it was held that the people of the State should be a party. There is no question of nuisance in the present case. So, in the case cited, (12 Pet., 98,) the question of the jurisdiction of Courts of Equity in cases of public nuisance, is considered.

In the Attorney-General *vs.* Cohart Co. (6 Paige, 133,) the State owned the property, the canal, which was to be injured by the threatened act of the defendant. The case cited from (4th Mylne & Craig, 17,) was an information filed by the Attorney-General, at the at the relation of certain ratepayers in the Borough of Poole. It was held at the Court of Chancery had jurisdiction to prevent the town Council of a borough from abusing the powers given to them by an act of Parliament referred to. The Lord Chancellor examined the statute, and held that it created a trust, in the corporation, of the borough fund, and said that the information sought to protect such trust fund, and he held that the court had an ordinary jurisdiction over it. The case is not an authority for sustaining that action. But I will not pursue the question further, being satisfied that the State has no right to come into court on account of the grievances complained of.

The statute (2 R. S., 179) making it the duty of the Attorney-General to prosecute and defend actions in the courts in which the people of the State shall be interested, does not help the matter. I have applied the very test which the Legislature applied, viz.: interest. Nor do the provisions in the article "Of Proceedings against Corporations in Equity" (2 R. S., 462) embrace the present case. There must be judgment for the defendants demurring, dismissing the complaint with costs.

John E. Burrill for the plaintiff; Hon. Wm. F. Allen for the defendants.

Notes of Admiralty Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

COLLISION—PRIVILEGED TACK—JURISDICTION.

Rufus G. Dearborn et al. vs. *The Schooner Wm. Allen—Christian D. Emsen et al.* vs. *The Brig Ganges.*—These were cross libels to recover the damages occasioned by a collision between the *Ganges* and the *Wm. Allen*, which occurred in New-York Bay about 9 A. M. on April 26, 1863. The weather was clear, the tide strong ebb, and the wind a steady breeze of six or seven knots from north-northwest. The brig was coming into port from a foreign voyage. The schooner was outward bound on a coasting voyage. Each vessel was sufficiently manned and each had a licensed pilot on board. The *Ganges* was close-hauled by the wind, laying her course about northeast by north, and the schooner was running about south-southwest and to leeward of the course of the brig. It was alleged in her behalf that the wind was baffling, and that she was thus brought to a course nearly across the river, and close-hauled upon the wind, and in that situation was run into by the brig.

A question of jurisdiction was also raised in the cause.

Held by the Court—That on the proofs the brig was holding her course close hauled on the wind, which course by law she was privileged to retain.

That the schooner had a free wind, and was substantially running before it, and no lawful excuse is proved for a deviation from it, in view of the proximity of the brig and the privileges of her position.

That it was the duty of the schooner to keep herself out of the way of the brig, in that state of the wind and tide, connected with the further consideration that the *Ganges* was just completing a foreign voyage at the port of her departure, and the *Wm. Allen* was in the act of entering on an outward one.

That there is no ground for the objection to the jurisdiction in the first case. There is no evidence that the collision was not within the waters of the Southern District of New-York, or on the high seas, so as to make the transaction cognizable by the court.

That if the process had been incorrectly served within the District of New-Jersey, that would be no more than an irregularity of practice, which should have been corrected by motion to the court, and cannot be regarded on the hearing on the merits. The appearance in and contestation of the suit would be deemed a waiver of this mere irregularity as to the place of the service of the attachment, that being against the vessel *in rem* for an offence committed within the jurisdiction of the court and triable here.

Decree for libelants in the first case, with a reference to compute damages; and in the second case, libel dismissed with costs.

For the *Ganges*, Mr. A. J. Heath and Mr. Donohue; for the *Wm. Allen*, Mr. W. J. Haskell.

COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMER AND SAILING VESSEL.

Minturn Cornfort et al. vs. *The Steamboat Southfield*—This was a libel filed by the owners of the pilot-boat *Christian Bergh*, to recover the damages occasioned to her by a collision with the steamboat which occurred in the afternoon of August 11, 1863. The steamboat was running on the ferry between New-York and Staten Island. The pilot-boat was lying to near the route, which the ferry-boat was to pursue, waiting for some of her crew to come off from shore. The tide was flood and the wind N. N. E., blowing freely. The ferry-boat came out of her slip at Staten Island to go to New-York. The line of her course from her place of departure to that of her destination was substantially N. E. The ferry-boat, when she came out, headed about east, and had the pilot-boat full in view some hundred yards off, but not in any

[illegible] to be responsible or embarrass her motion.

Liability of Ferry-Boat—That the duty was cast on the ferry-boat to paddle out of the pilot-boat.

That the claimants have failed to make satisfactory proof of any wrongful or mistaken act on the part of the pilot-boat causing the accident, and the ferry-boat is accordingly responsible for the consequences.

Decree for libelants, with a reference to compute damages.

For libelants, H. & W. Q. Morton; for claimants, J. F. Williams.

Sentence of a Counterfeiter.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Hall.

The United States vs. *William T. Poynton.*—The prisoner in this case pleaded guilty to an indictment against him for passing an altered Treasury note. He was brought up for sentence some days since, but made an application to the Court to suspend sentence, that an application might be made to the President for leave to enter the navy, and on this application he furnished affidavits of good character. The matter then stood over till this morning, when the District Attorney desired to be heard to contradict the statements affidavit. Instead, however, of furnishing affidavits in opposition, he proposed to put his witnesses on the stand before the Judge, which was done by the consent of all parties. Witnesses accordingly were called, one of whom was formerly the wife of the notorious Billy Mulligan, who testified that she had been living with Poynton here in this City and in Washington in houses of ill-fame, and that he had, though having a wife living here, been guilty of vari[illegible] Mr. Poynton was put on the stand himself, but did not deny the main facts stated against him, though he tried to excuse them in some measure.

The evidence being closed, Poynton's counsel said they should like to have some intimation from the Judge as to the effect of such testimony from such witnesses.

Judge Hall said that the accused did not deny the main facts, and there could be no doubt that if these facts had been known to the public he could not have been considered a person of good character, at least in the section of country where he lived.

The counsel then addressed the court in behalf of his client, who had been led astray, he said, but no [illegible] of dishonesty had been proved against him; the offence was his first offence, for which he had already been in prison for the [illegible] months.

Judge HALL then proceeded to sentence the prisoner substantially as follows:

You have been convicted on your own confession of passing a counterfeit Treasury note. An application was made to me to suspend judgment in order that you might be allowed by the President to enter the navy, and this application was made on behalf of good character. Subsequent events have shown that neither the District-Attorney nor the court should join in any such representations; and the court must proceed to pass sentence. The statute leaves the court a large discretion as to the amount of punishment which it may determine upon. You are a young man of intelligence, and must have understood the danger that you were incurring when you entered upon this career of crime. You must have been aware that the safety of the public requires that these offenders must be punished with severity enough to prevent others from committing the crime.

The court is not inclined to sentence you to a very long term, but to one long enough to show you and all others that the courts of the United States will punish severely all engaged in such crimes. The term will be long enough to afford you ample time for reflection and to convince you, I trust, that honesty is the best policy, even in a worldly point of view—and the court trusts that you will feel the evil consequences of crime and of immorality such as you have been guilty of, and that after your term of punishment shall expire you may be honest and sober and endeavor to obtain a good reputation.

The sentence of the court is that you pay a fine of $1 and be imprisoned at hard labor for the term of two years.

The prisoner's wife, who was present, was a good deal affected, but she seemed himself to be unmoved.

Trade-Marks—The Injunction Against Hendrik's Ambolino Dissolved.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Henry H. Sterling vs. *Edward Kendall and Robert Fellow.*—This was a motion to dissolve an injunction in the above case. Dr. Sterling, the proprietor of an article to promote the growth of the hair on bald heads, obtained an injunction against the proprietors of another article of the same nature, called Kendall's Ambolino. The matter in controversy is simply the right to use the portrait of a long-haired lady as a trade-mark. On the part of the defendants making the motion, it was shown that Sterling's hair never grew to such a preternatural length, and an affidavit was read from a postmaster in the land of Canada, who swore that he and known the lady in question in former times; that her hair had always been peculiarly long, but it was the natural growth of her head, and not produced by the use of any lotion; that Kendall had an equal right to use her portrait for his "Ambolino;" that it was common practice to use such pictures; all charges of fraud against Mr. Kendall were withdrawn, and the question turned upon the similitude of the trade-marks. On the part of Dr. Sterling affidavits were produced, from both Mrs. Brown and her husband, showing that her hair had been short and thin, but that in 1856, she had been presented by her brother with some of Sterling's "Ambrosia, which had caused her hair to grow to a great length, that after this she had been on exhibition at Barnum's Museum as a curiosity, and that her portrait was used as the disputed trade-mark. The court said that to maintain the injunction the case must be a clear one; that it would cease to be a trial case on the merits, and that, therefore, the injunction must be dissolved.

D. W. Davies, Esq., for the plaintiff; D. M. Porter, for defendant.

Liability of Innkeepers—Notice to Limit Responsibility.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Merrill vs. *Hendrickson.*—This was an action to recover $300 which was stolen from plaintiff at Coney Island, last Summer. Plaintiff, a resident of this City, while on a visit to Coney Island, stopped at the inn of the defendant, known as the "Pavilion." While there he determined to take a sea bath and with this view hired from the defendant the privilege of depositing his clothes in one of the bathing-houses which the defendant maintained in connection with his hotel. On leaving the water, plaintiff found the bathing-house unlocked, and his pocket-book, containing $300, missing. The defendant denied these allegations, and averred that he had posted notices to the effect that he would not be responsible for money left in the bathing-houses, which notices had been posted in his hotel. The defendant moved to remove this case from the Superior to the Supreme Court, and to change the place of trial to Queens County, he swore to six material witnesses in Hempstead. The plaintiff swore to six material witnesses in New-York. The motion was denied.

Walton, Sherman and Redfield for plaintiff; Rushmore and Weddick for defendant.

Will Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The following wills have been admitted to probate during the week. None of them contain anything of interest to the public: Lorenzo Jarvis, Peter McCarty, Mary Ann Burdock, Richard J. Kelly, William Mitchel, W. J. Vredenburgh, R. Woodfield, John A. Draper.

The Fourth National Bank—Note from Mr. George Opdyke.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to a malicious attack on me, in connection with the Fourth National Bank, in the financial columns of your paper of 28th inst. I cannot stoop to discuss statements so false and scurrilous. A sufficient refutation of them will be found in the following resolutions, unanimously adopted by the shareholders of that bank at a meeting held on Thursday last:

Resolved, That the shareholders express their entire satisfaction with the present condition of the institution; and, further,

Resolved, That the thanks of the shareholders are due and are hereby tendered to their late President, GEORGE OPDYKE, Esq., and to the retiring Board of Directors for the ability, integrity and financial prudence with which they have managed its affairs.

These resolutions furnish an ample vindication of my conduct as President of that bank. But inasmuch as the misrepresentations of your financial editor are calculated to mislead the public mind, both as to the nature and the issue of the controversy between some of the directors and myself, it is proper I should here present a brief statement of the facts.

The majority of the directors, for reasons best known to themselves, combined to perpetrate a flagrant wrong on the shareholders and myself by forcing me from the Presidency of the bank, without any valid cause and almost without an assigned pretext. This I could not permit without the sanction of the stockholders, three-fourths of whom had subscribed after my name had been publicly announced as the intended President, especially as I feared it was the purpose of some of them to use the bank for their personal ends, rather than for the benefit of its proprietors and of the public. The stockholders were accordingly called together and listened to the statements of both sides. They at once and with almost perfect unanimity accepted the proposition which I had previously made to the board and renewed to them, that all the directors should resign, and thus permit the constituent body to select a new board. The request was made, but the members constituting the majority of the board, foreseeing that this would result in the reelection of Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. LAWRENCE and myself, but not of either of them, peremptorily refused to resign, unless every member of the board should pledge himself not to accept a reelection during the present year.

The stockholders owning and representing a clear majority of the stock represented at the meeting had, contrary to my wishes, expressed to me their desire and their determination to reelect Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. LAWRENCE and myself, if the opportunity should be afforded them. The mere holders have no power under the law of removing the directors before January next; and as the majority put them at defiance, declaring their determination to hold on to their places, and thus force the bank into the courts, unless their demands should be complied with, I at once urged the leading stockholders to permit the minority to make the pledge demanded by the majority. With great reluctance they finally assented, and the meeting subsequently proceeded to select a new board of excellent men, most of whom are my personal friends.

Such has been the issue of this unpleasant controversy. It is in every respect what as I recommended and desired; and but for the refusal of the majority to resign unconditionally, it would have resulted in the reelection, by an overwhelming vote of the shareholders of the minority, including myself. From assurances given me I know this to be the fact, and my opponents knew it also when they insisted, as a condition of their resigning, that myself and my friends in the board should pledge themselves in advance not to accept a reelection. I did not, however, desire a reelection, although it would have been, perhaps, a deserved rebuke for such conduct as theirs. If they, or those who in their interest, write articles abusive of me can extract any consolation from the row, they are welcome to it.

GEORGE OPDYKE.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—APRIL 29, 1864.

$2,000 U. S. 5s c.		103¾	200 Erie R. Pr.		36¾
1,000 U. S. 5s c.		103¾	200 do		36¾
4,000 do		111⅞	200 do		36¾
14,000 do		111⅞	500 Hud. R. R.		140
48,000 U. S. 5-20s c.		105⅞	500 do		139¾
15,000 Treas. N., 1 P. M.			100 do	b5	140
Oct. & Apr.		111	100 Harlem R.		269
6,000 Mo. State 6s		90	100 do		269
5,000 Ill. War Loan		101⅞	500 Reading R.		237
5,000 Tex. R. m. bo.		60	100 do		136⅞
3,000 do		60	100 do		137
2,000 Virginia St. 6s		61	100 Mich. Cen. R.		142
2,000 Mo. St. issue of			100 M. S. & N. I. R.		140
Feb. Eastern		60	100 do		139
2,000 Mo. State 6s		70⅞	400 do		139⅞
5,000 California 7s		100	100 Pittsburgh		111⅞
50,000 Ohio & Miss. C.		56⅞	100 Fort Wayne		116⅞
5,000 do		56	100 Rock Island		113⅞
5,000 do		55⅞	100 Galena		93
2,000 Erie M. Mort.		115	100 Reading		136⅞
4,000 Erie R. 1st M.		90	100 Quicksilver		71
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M.		106	100 Cum'land Coal		16⅞
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs.		93	100 Mariposa		22⅞

There was little or nothing done in Bank Shares to-day. The following bids were made on the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	114	Mich. Central	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s '81	110	Mich. S. & N. I.	98⅞
N. Y. Cen. 6s '84	109	Hud. R. 1st m.	105
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	117	Hud. R. 2d m.	97
N. Y. Cent. Coll. '76	115	Erie 1st m. extended	93
Hud. R. 1st m.	112	Erie 2d m.	90
Harlem 1st m.	110	Erie 3d m.	80
Harlem 2d m.	90	Erie 5th m.	75
Erie 1st m.	111	Erie Buffalo 1st m.	103
Erie 2d m.	107	Erie Buffalo 2d m.	93
Erie fourths, '89	115	Erie Buffalo 3d m.	80
Erie 5th s	115¾	Mich. S. & N. I. 1st m.	115
Hud. R. 1st m. '90	114	Gal. & N. Y. Bkg.	111
Harlem 1st m. '98 & '76	115	Chi. & Alt. 1st m.	110
Harlem seconds, '91	100	Chicago & Tol. S. F.	90
Harlem extend. '98	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st	111
Mich. C. new, 1st, '82	100	Clev. & Pitts. first	100
Chi. & N. Quincy 1st	100	Clev. & Pitts. 2d m.	104
Mich. S. seconds	100	Clev. & Pitts. 4th m.	95
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	100	Chi. & Alt. income	94¾
Ill. Central, '76	120	Chi. & Mil.	90

There is a split in the Public Board of operators on the Stock Market. About 90 or 100 of the more responsible members of the Board Room, at the corner of William and Beaver streets, have withdrawn for a regular and responsible organization, on the payment of $500 by each member, and with rules and responsibilities not unlike the New-York Exchange Board. Before making this diversion this party united, yesterday, with the other attendants in the Room, in dividing the funds in the common treasury between their Chairman and Roll Keeper, about $800 to the former and $620 to the latter. The new organization will go into Broad-street on Monday next, May 2.

The following is a statement of the Earnings of the Prairie du Chien Road for the week ending April 23:

	1864.	1863.	From Jan. 1 to April 23, 1864.	1863.
Freight	$20,874	$13,254	$246,009	$161,788
Passengers	10,205	4,956	135,169	67,593
Mails and Rents	900	1,014	16,918	18,953
Total	$31,149	$19,224	$398,097	$244,943

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $1,823,984 03, including for Customs, $1,107,100; total payments, $2,389,150 67; total balance, $36,881,128 91, and Ten-forties, $48,100.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 29, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 79 bbls. Ashes; 10,003 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. and 285 bags Corn Meal, 235 bushels Wheat, 6,002 bushels Barley, 165 bushels Oats, 1,500 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,037 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been inactive at $9 for Pots and $11 for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs.

CHEMICALS—Have been in more demand at better prices.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand and held much higher. We quote Java at 51c.@53c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 44c.@46c.; Rio at 44c.@46c.; Jamaica at 43c.@45c.; St. Domingo at 39c.@40c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet and depressed. Strict Middlings at 82½c.@83c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been very dull to-day for State and Western Flour, prices of which have declined again 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl. The home and export inquiry has been extremely limited. At the close, the tendency was decidedly in favor of buyers. The receipts were fair and on the increase. Fresh supplies, known as being on the way from the interior, are much needed here, as the stock remaining in market after the Winter trade is quite light, and the assortment of desirable brands much restricted. Sales since our last, 9,400 bbls., including Superfine, State and Western at $7 10@$7 40; poor to choice Extra State $7 40@$7 65, chiefly at $7 50@$7 60; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 60@$8 10, chiefly at $7 90@$8 ₩ bbl.

Superfine and Western	$7 10	@$7 40
Extra State	7 40	@ 7 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 60	@ 7 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, ship brands	7 60	@ 8 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 15	@ 8 75
Extra Genesee	7 90	@ 9 75
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	8 00	@15 00

Southern Flour continues heavy and drooping, sales since our last, 1,300 bbls., at $7 75@$8 20 for poor to good; $8 20@$11 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues depressed; sales 350 bbls. extra, at $7 50@$9 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $5 25@$5 65 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in good demand, at $4 15@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Total sales 550 bbls. Also, 50 puncheons Brandywine, at $60 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been neglected and prices, though quoted 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel lower, have been altogether nominal. The available supply of desirable lots is quite limited. Sales have been reported of 6,000 bushels, including White Western at $2; Amber Western at $1 97; Red Western at $1 85@$1 93; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $1 75@$1 78; Milwaukee Club at $1 72@$1 75; Chicago Spring at $1 70@$1 73; and Amber Jersey at $1 70@$1 80, ₩ bushel. Corn is in slack demand and on the decline. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,000 bushels, at $1 30@$1 30½, closing at $1 30 for Mixed Western, $1 33 for unmixed do.; $1 32@$1 30 for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye continues very scarce and quiet, at $1 55@$1 58 ₩ bushel. Oats are less active and cheaper. We quote Canada at 65c.@66½c.; Western at 66c.@67½c.; State at 66c.@67½c., ₩ bushel. Barley is dull at $1 35@$1 55, as extremes, ₩ bushel. Barley Malt, $1 55@$1 60 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in fair demand, partly for Government use, at $1 45@$1 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and steady, at 18c.@20c. for poor to choice, ₩ lb.

HEMP—Manila has been in more request, and has advanced to 17c. ₩ lb., holders now asking even higher prices. Other kinds are quiet.

LATHS—Eastern are less active, yet quoted steady.

LUMBER—Is in fair request, and firm in price.

MOLASSES—The demand is moderate, at uniform prices. Cuba Muscovado, 65c.@70c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are inactive, including Spirits of Turpentine at $2 20@$2 25 ₩ gallon; Tar, $20@$22 50 ₩ bbl.; Resin, $32@$42 ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—The market is quiet to-day for most kinds. We quote Crude Whale at $1 12@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 65@$1 68; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 90; Linseed at $1 52½@$1 55½; No. 1 Lard at $1 15@$1 20; Crude Petroleum at 37c.@38c., here; Refined Petroleum at 56c.@60c., free, and 55c.@57c., in bond, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more request, and quoted firmer. The receipts have been recently light, and the stock has been reduced. Government is taking off large quantities for army and navy use. Sales since our last, 6,900 bbls. at $27 50@$27 75 for New Mess, and $22 25 for May and June delivery; $25 75@$26 for Old Mess; $25 50@$27 for Western and City Prime Mess, and about $27 for do. May delivery; $26 75@$27 25 for Thin Mess, and [illegible] ₩ bbl. Cut Meats [illegible] for Hams, and [illegible] for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales 475 packages. Bacon continues in moderate request at 19½c.@[illegible]c., according to quality, ₩ lb.; sales place over 1,000 boxes. Lard is rather heavy; sales 1,000 tierces, prime, for immediate and future delivery, at 14c.@15c. ₩ lb. Beef continues quiet at former rates; sales and resales, at $10@$20 for Extra Mess, $9@$10 for Plain Mess, $7@$9 for Prime Mess, $27@$29 for India Mess, and $21@$24 ₩ tierce. Butter is in moderate request at 25c.@35c. for poor to very choice State, and 22c.@26c. for Western. Cheese is inquired for at 16c.@16½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Continues in demand, including East India at $100@$11 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in fair demand at uniform prices.

SEED—The principal inquiry has been for Timothy, at from $3@3 25 ₩ bushel. Other kinds are firmly maintained.

SPICES—Are held above the views of buyers, and are less active.

SUGARS—Are in fair demand at former rates. Sales since our last 1,300 hhds. including New Orleans at 17½c.@18½c.; Porto Rico at 17c.@18c.; Cuba at 16c.@16½c.; and 700 boxes Havana at 16½c.@18½c. ₩ lb. Refinery Sugars are inactive at 18½c.@20c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 60,000 lbs., at 13½c.@13¾c.

TEAS—Are attracting rather more attention and are held firmly.

WHISKY—The revival of the proposition before Congress to tax the stock on hand has had a very damaging influence on the market for this article. In the price of which there has been recently some most extraordinary fluctuations. Yesterday, holders were asking for State and Western, at $1 16@$1 20, and buyers offering $1 10@$1 12 ₩ gallon. Transactions were unimportant. It is said that some of the retest speculative purchasers have been urging the imposition of a heavy prospective tax, but finding that Congress is disposed to make the tax law, in this instance, retrospective, or too nearly so to suit their views, they are now muttering complaints about unequal taxations, &c., &c., and appear to be quite eager to realize.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 7,000 bushels Wheat at 7½d., 20 tons Beef at 1s. 6d., 200 bbls. Beef at 2s. 6d., 40 bbls. Sperm Oil, at 12s. 6d. ₩ ton; 30,000 Hoopwood staves at 15s. ₩ thousand. For London, 250 tons Oil Cake, at 15s., and 100 bbls. Oil at 20s. For Hull, a Bremen bark, from St. Johns, with Timber, at 30s. For Antwerp, 1,200 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d., and 35 tons Heavy goods at 22s. 6d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Saxonia	April 20	New-York	Southampton.
City of Baltimore	May 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	May 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	May 11	New-York	Southampton.
Edinburgh	May 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	May 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	May 18	New-York	Southampton.
City of Washington	May 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	May 28	New-York	Southampton.
Wheldon	June 11	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	June 25	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	July 9	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southampton.

TO AMERICA.

Damascus	April 16	Liverpool	Portland.
Canada	April 16	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	April 16	Southampton	New-York.
Olympus	April 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	April 23	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washington	April 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	April 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	April 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	April 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	May 2	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	May 17	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	May 31	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	June 14	Southampton	New-York.
Germania	June 28	New-York	Southampton.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Evening Star	April 30	New-York	New-Orleans.
George Cromwell	May 1	New-York	New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Saxonia*, will close Saturday, at 10.30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Baltimore*, will close Saturday, at 10.30 A. M.

For New-Orleans and the West Indies.

The mails for Havana and Porto Rico, by the *Evening Star*, will close at 3 P. M., and for New-Orleans, at 1.30 P. M. on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at	8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	8 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at	8 A. M., 3:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 12:30 P. M.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1864.

TEN PAGES.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Sorceress.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Our Wife—Lovalina.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Connie Soogah.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours; Pomp of Cudjo's Cave; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereopticon.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Grand Concert—Magic Art.

NO. 585 BROADWAY—Evenings of Music.

IRVING HALL—Grand Concert.

IRVING HALL—(to-day)—Grand Matinee Concert.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Un Femme qui Se Jette par la Fenetre.

WALLACK'S—The Stranger.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 6½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. Grant, it seems, has not yet fully completed his preparations for commencing operations, and our Washington telegrams report that it may be some days before the campaign is opened. A reconnoissance by a cavalry force under Gen. Devens to Madison Court-house demonstrates the fact that the rumors regarding a rebel force having crossed the Rapidan were untrue. Gen. Burnside is said to have visited Gen. Grant at his headquarters yesterday, and the rebels are at liberty to draw their own inferences from a knowledge of the fact. The statement that a large rebel force was concentrating at Front Royal, is contradicted upon competent authority. The only force in that vicinity is Early's Division, of Ewell's Corps, the strength of which, with the scattered detachments of guerrilla cavalry under Mosby and other partisan leaders, does not exceed six thousand men. It is significantly hinted that Gen. Averill may soon commence investigations into the condition of affairs in the quarter referred to. A rumor which had gained currency in Washington reaches this City, only to be contradicted—it is that Gen. Hooker had arrived at Harper's Ferry from Chattanooga.

We have a statement from Newbern that the rebel ram Roanoke was injured somewhat in the recent fight at Plymouth, but that as soon as it is repaired it will, in company with its consort on the Neuse River, proceed to attempt to demolish our naval force and aid the rebels in reasserting their authority over the whole of North Carolina.

For some reason which the military epicians must explain, Red River affairs look more encouraging when viewed from a New-Orleans standpoint than when they are regarded from Cairo. Yesterday a New-Orleans steamer reported Gen. Banks' forces as marching on Shreveport again; to-day advices from Grand Ecore to the 23d, via Cairo, represent the rebels as marching on that place. Gen. Banks' force, it is said, were going out to meet them, and it is added that our forces are "securely intrenched" on both sides the Red River.

A correspondent of the Chicago Journal, writing from Huntsville, Ala., under date of April 20, states that a rebel force of from 8,000 to 10,000, under command of Roddy, has for some days been threatening an attack upon our position at Decatur, Ala. A report via Cairo, under date of the 26th, states that there has been two days' fighting there, but the fact that no confirmatory reports have been received, renders it improbable that anything serious has transpired.

Maj.-Gen. Wallace, in command of the Middle Department, has issued an order from his headquarters at Baltimore directing that all real estate, slaves, railroads and bank stocks, which are the property of those who have joined the rebel army and gone South to abet the rebels, shall be forthwith turned over to the United States Quartermaster.

The Courrier des Etats Unis states that there is no disagreement between the French and National authorities in regard to the Richmond tobacco question. M. de Maribault, who commands the French vessels in the James River, had orders from the French Minister in Washington and from Admiral Reynaud, to return, with all his vessels, from City Point to Fortress Monroe, on the 23d inst.

Our special Washington dispatches state that Gen. Halleck has been appointed Chief of the Cavalry Bureau, and that Admiral Dahlgren has returned to the blockading squadron, off Charleston.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Red River disaster came up for discussion, in connection with a joint resolution offered by Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, to provide for the printing of the report of the Cotton Speculation Investigating Committee, of which Gen. McDowell was President. Some opposition was made to the adoption of the resolution by Messrs. Wilson, Fessenden and others, when Mr. Henderson stated that letters he had recently read stated that the Red River disaster was attributable to the sending of the wagon train in advance with the cavalry, for the purpose of gathering cotton. Mr. Conness denied this insinuation most emphatically, and defended Admiral Porter from charges casually made against him. The resolution was finally adopted. The National Currency Bill came up in order, and various amendments which were offered were defeated by decisive votes. Of the miscellaneous measures introduced, the most noticeable was a curious scheme to supply the Upper Mississippi with a medium stage of water throughout the Summer months.

The Missouri contested elections were again before the House, and much time was wasted in discussing them and the various aspects of the Blair controversies. When the question relative to calling for the correspondence about Gen. Blair's resignation was up, Mr. Brooks endeavored to introduce an amendment asking for information respecting the fitting up of a bureau in the Treasury Department for printing money, bonds, &c. The amendment was declared out of order, and after a series of ineffectual efforts to compel the House to listen to a speech he had prepared upon the subject, Mr. Brooks abandoned the attempt, and subsequently Mr. Garfield offered an independent resolution covering substantially the same ground with that previously submitted. Objections were made to its introduction, however, and the subject was therefore postponed. Mr. Schenck reported the Senate bill to increase the pay of soldiers, and gave notice that he would call it up at an early day. During the evening session, There were some speeches made but no business was transacted.

GENERAL NEWS.

Com. S. C. Rowan, of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, has forwarded to the Navy Department a communication from Capt. J. De Camp, written on board the United States steamer Wabash, off Charleston, S. C., under date of April 19, in which that officer relates the supposed sinking of the rebel torpedo boat which sunk the Housatonic. It appears that on the night of the 18th the deck officer of the Wabash discovered a dark object about 150 yards distant from that vessel, which corresponded in shape and movements to the torpedo boat. It moved rapidly up against the tide, till opposite the mainmast, and then turned and stood directly for the ship. The men of the Wabash quickly rushed to their quarters upon the beat of the gong, and when the supposed torpedo boat was about fifty yards distant round shot were fired at her from each of the spar-deck guns. A round shot is supposed to have struck and sunk her, as she was seen no more after the first fire, and the second volley struck in the immediate vicinity of the spot.

A dispatch from Memphis anticipates the probable verdict of the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the Fort Pillow disaster, so far as to express the opinion that Gen. Hurlbut will be acquitted of blame, inasmuch as he had not sufficient force to deal vigorously with the rebels. The committee in question was at Cairo on the 28th, en route to Washington.

A dispatch to the Springfield Republican, says it is known to Secretary Chase's intimate friends that he is thinking seriously of withdrawing from the Cabinet within a few weeks, or so soon as Congress shall have satisfactorily perfected its legislation on financial subjects.

Judge Shipman, of the United States Circuit Court at New-Haven, has decided that merchant tailors are manufacturers, and that they must pay taxes as such.

Charles L. Hunt, a native-born American citizen, has been unpatriotic enough to claim exemption from the draft in St. Louis, on the ground that he is the Belgian Consul in that city. The Enrollment Board rejected his plea and sent the papers to Washington.

W. T. Poyndon, yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, pleaded guilty to an indictment against him for passing an altered Treasury note, and was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and to be imprisoned at hard labor two years.

Gold was 2 ¼ cent. lower yesterday. Money market easy. Stocks steady in price, but speculation in the railways dull. A very large amount of Customs was paid into the Treasury in anticipation of the new tariff resolution of Congress.

Breadstuffs were dull and heavy yesterday, at reduced prices. Provisions were in more demand; Pork was dearer. A fair business was transacted in Hay, Metals, Salt, Sugars, Molasses, Wool, and Tobacco, at buoyant rates. Cotton was quiet and depressed. Whisky was dull and much lower. Domestic Cottons and Staple Dry Goods were in fair request, the latter chiefly for the country trade, and prices favored sellers, with light stocks available; but in other respects, the market was rather inactive and unsettled, in view of the tariff measures before Congress, and the impending offensive movement of the National Armies. The freight engagements were light.

The Movement to Postpone the Convention—The Last Expedient.

We have before us a new and supplementary circular-petition to the National Executive Committee for a postponement of the Union National Convention. It is dated on Wednesday last, a month later than the other, but adds nothing thereto of any account, save the statement that "as far as we learn, the desire is quite general that the Convention shall be postponed." The design of this, of course, is to impress the idea that public opinion demands the change. If the committee could be convinced of this they should, and no doubt would, comply, whatever their own personal judgment might be in the matter. But there is not the slightest evidence that there is any such "general desire" as these signers represent to exist. It looks very much as if the movers in this business were painfully uneasy under the exposed fallacy of their first reasons, and had put in this supplementary plea, at this eleventh hour, as simply a desperate expedient.

Certainly, no such "general desire" has been expressed in any of the ordinary modes of manifesting opinion. Not one State Convention, or any other public assemblage of Union men, great or small, nor any political committee, regularly appointed, in any part of the country, so far as we have learned, has called for a postponement. Nor has a change been advocated by any considerable number of the Union presses.

The Union State Convention of the great State of Pennsylvania, which met on Thursday last, we believe, was a fair exponent of the loyal feeling of the country. Not a syllable was uttered in that convention, from its commencement to its close, in favor of postponing the Presidential nomination. Had such a desire been entertained by any portion of the convention, it would, beyond all doubt, have found expression in some manner; for the sole business of the convention was to appoint delegates to Baltimore, and to give utterance to the popular feeling in relation to their duties. There was not only an utter absence of intimation from every quarter that a postponement was desirable, but there was an unhesitating committal at the very outset to the expediency, or rather the moral necessity, of renominating President Lincoln. By resolution unanimously adopted, the delegates were instructed to "vote as a unit for Abraham Lincoln, and to adhere to him as long as his name is before the convention." Every speaker before the convention, and before the mass meeting in the evening, without a single exception, maintained emphatically that it would be in the highest degree injurious to make a change in the Executive at this period of the war, and gave the heartiest approval of the war policy of the Administration. It is absurd to pretend in the very face of such a demonstration as this, that there is a "general desire" that the nomination should be postponed until September. If there be such a desire, there is no reason in the world why Pennsylvania should not participate in it, or at least some portion of the loyal people, whose voice would have been heard in that body, even if it did not control it. The spirit of the loyal body of the people is essentially the same through the whole breadth of the land, and it is not possible that there should be serious discontent in one region without some manifestation, in greater or less degree, of a similar feeling in all other regions.

This assumption by the signers of this circular that public opinion seconds their movement, is too palpably unwarrantable to have the slightest effect upon the action of the National Executive Committee. It is a device quite unworthy of the respectable names attached to the document. Their preferences for some other candidate than Mr. Lincoln are honest, and merit fair consideration when fairly urged. But the use of such arguments as appeared in their first circular, and of such a representation as this second one embodies, cannot advance their object. Without sounder reasons and clearer facts, their effort will prove a dead failure.

The Influence of Russia.

A striking instance has been presented lately of the increasingly bitter feeling prevailing in Russian official circles toward France. The 31st of March was the fiftieth anniversary of the taking of Paris by the allies. An order was issued by the Government, ordering its celebration with especial brilliancy. A grand review of the Russian regiments in St. Petersburgh was to be held, and they were particularly commanded to appear, not with their new banners, but with the old flags which had been tattered and soiled in their long struggle with the French.

The official organ does not attempt to soften the meaning of these celebrations, but recalls to the younger Russians the memory of the heroic days when "Russia expelled one army and twenty peoples from her soil, and over the ruins of her burning villages, appeared on the Niemen, to bring back peace and order to Europe." It is intimated that Russia has still the power to serve civilization again, in a similar manner, if the necessity arises.

Such a grand national celebration, and such words at this time from a semi-official source, can have but one interpretation. The French journals do not hesitate to draw it. They see that Russia is girding herself for the great struggle which is being threatened again, between the Powers of Western and Eastern Europe.

Since the illustrious 31st of March, 1814, when Russia stood in military power and the glory of great services in behalf of civilization at the head of Europe, she has passed through many phases in her influence over the other European States. When the French wars closed, she presented herself to the world as a vast semi-barbaric Power, the great enemy of popular liberty, and the cloud on the borders of European civilization. The alternative in the future of Europe was supposed to be Democracy or a Cossack tyranny. Her military power was considered almost irresistible, and the nation which had ruined the great Napoleon and had sent forth its wild troops even to the Seine, was supposed to hold in its hands the destiny of most of Europe. The influence of Russia in the adjustment of Europe after 1815, confirmed this dread of her absolutism; and her bloody share in the oppression of Poland, and the crushing hand she laid upon Hungary, justified all the popular fears of her future power in Europe as exerted against liberty and progress.

The first rude shock given to the general estimate of her military power was caused by the Crimean War. And, though in that struggle, England and France had not much of the fruits of victory to show, yet they succeeded in thoroughly checking the military influence of the Cossack Empire over the world, and in revealing its essential imperfection and weakness. From that war Russia came forth shorn of her military prestige, which she can probably never regain. But, taught by calamities, and feeling the spirit of the age, the Empire has since then commenced a career of social and political progress which will eventually give her immense moral weight in the world, and, in fact, render her, even in a military point of view, stronger, at least for defence, than ever before.

Russia is now the leader in social advancement in Eastern Europe. She is stronger in the true union of all classes than ever before. Her population, as they each day enjoy the freer institutions conferred upon them, and become more intelligent under the influence of a constitutional government, will produce more and become richer. The Emperor is more firmly seated by these wise reforms than he has been in the past. Year after year he must be moved on by the great wave of popular progress which he has admitted within the limits of his kingdom. He cannot withdraw (if he would) from reform. The great wound in the side of the nation—their weakest point, Poland—is more than half-cured by the measures of emancipation now inaugurated there. On the whole, we look upon Russia at this time as stronger than she has been during any year since 1815. But her strength is on the side of civilization, not against it; and even these irritating and exciting celebrations, we believe, will lead to no necessary struggle between her power and that of Eastern Europe.

"Good Gracious, Max.!"—It is stated in a foreign paper that the Archduke Maximilian is endeavoring to have a Spanish Prince named his heir presumptive to the Mexican throne, in case he should die without children! This is cool, and considerably "presumptive" per se. We do not know what Max's chances of dying without children may be, but if they are a tenth part as great as his chance of dying without a throne in Mexico, his progeny certainly does not promise to be very numerous. He had better make sure of his sceptre before troubling himself about somebody to wield it after he gets through. He may be a great man, but he would do well to study the admirable instructions of Mrs. Glass about cooking fish. The first thing to be done, in his case as in hers, is to catch the fish. In the troubled waters where he proposes to angle, he may find this a matter of some little difficulty. It certainly is not worth his while just yet to trouble his head about a "presumptive heir."

Small Squabbles in Congress.—Congress and sundry of our public men, seem to be growing sensitive to the abuse of eminent public men by public officers. Gen. Frank Blair made, lately, a very vituperative speech against Secretary Chase, in very bad taste, unjust, and utterly unjustifiable in every respect; and it happened soon afterward that the President returned him his commission as Major-General, and ordered him into the field to fight rebels instead of staying at home to fight loyal men. For this, Congress seems inclined to call the President to account, as if he had committed some great wrong against the Secretary of the Treasury. This sensitiveness to the proprieties of official life is encouraging, though it comes somewhat late. For months past persons, holding conspicuous official positions, have made it their business to abuse the President without stint, but they have neither been dismissed nor denounced in Congress therefor. Is it treason to assail a Secretary, and no offence at all to attack the President—or are we really to have a new order of things in this respect?

Nothing, in our judgment, could have been worse than Gen. Blair's speech, unless it is the fuss Congress seems inclined to make over it. If that body could forget its personal resentments and paltry ambitions a little while, and devote its attention to the public good, it would very greatly enhance its claims to the public gratitude.

Porter's Report.—Admiral Porter forwards to the Navy Department a very interesting report of his recent naval operations up the Red River. His fleet was large, consisting of a dozen vessels, several of them iron-clads, and thirty transports; and his orders were to advance as high as Shreveport, and cooperate with Gen. Banks in his movement upon that point. The defeat of Banks' army compelled a return of the fleet as far as Grand Ecore. Of his remarkable experiences, and of the remarkable fight between two of his iron-clads and a large force of drunken rebel infantry, he gives a vivid picture.

In the severe criticisms that have been made upon the movement in Western Louisiana, the fact has been generally lost sight of that the capture of Shreveport, had it been effected, would have been a very valuable success. Admiral Porter says: "When this point of Louisiana is conquered, we hold Arkansas and all the right bank of the Mississippi without firing another gun."

A Curious Proceeding.

It may be remembered that some weeks since we mentioned the arrest in Washington of Maj. F. S. Bond, one of the staff of Gen. Rosecrans, for being in that city without proper leave,—and that he was ordered to report to Gen. Rosecrans for trial by court-martial at St. Louis. The St. Louis journals of the 14th bring the report of his trial.

The charge was that he was in Washington without "special leave from the War Department, in violation of orders from the Adjutant General." Maj. Bond admitted that he was in Washington on the day named, March 25, and that his only authority for being there was an order from Gen. Rosecrans directing him to proceed thither "without delay, on special service." This admission was regarded as conclusive on the part of the prosecution.

For the defence, Gen. Rosecrans testified that he ordered Maj. Bond to Washington on the occasion referred to,—that the special service required of him was the delivery of a letter to Lieut.-Gen. Grant and another to Maj.-Gen. Halleck, on urgent and important business connected with his department, concerning which he thought verbal explanations might be desired,—and that he had frequently before sent officers to Washington on similar service, in the same manner, without objection from any quarter. The business in question was the reported refusal of the Senate to confirm Col. Sanderson as his Provost-Marshal-General. Maj. Bond stated that he went to Washington in obedience to the order of his superior officer; that on arriving, March 24, he reported at the office of the Adjutant-General, with his authority for being there and the business on which he had come; that he presented his letter to Gen. Halleck, and was told that Gen. Halleck had no orders for him; and that in the afternoon of the same day he was placed under arrest, and ordered to report to Gen. Rosecrans for trial.

Maj. Bond was at once acquitted and restored to his position. But he very naturally complains of the hardship of being arrested and tried for obeying an order of his superior officer, which he would have been severely punished for refusing to obey.

AMUSEMENTS.

Winter Garden.—Mr. Maretzek's promised season cannot take place. No fault attaches to the impresario. He always keeps his word with the public, even when a ruinous pecuniary loss is involved. The trouble in this case rests with a few German chorus singers, and is not likely to end until they are weeded out of the company. These persons, although they have had the longest and best engagement under Mr. Maretzek that they have ever had in this country, refuse to sing at rehearsals unless they are specially paid for the instruction they there receive. A proposition so preposterous cannot, of course, be listened to, and Mr. Maretzek, smarting under many advances, prefers to close the Academy rather than have terms dictated to him that virtually govern his mode of producing opera. We think he is right. A close monopoly has grown up in the matter of instrumental players and chorus singers that must be fought and killed at some early day. The public will desire no better champion than Mr. Maretzek, and will readily excuse that gentleman for standing on his rights and at once resisting an imposition that is as insolent as it is illiberal. For ourselves, we regret the contretemps, inasmuch as the indications were favorable to a brilliant Spring season.

Irving Hall.—Two very meritorious musical entertainments take place here to-day. The first (a matinee, commencing at 1 o'clock,) is under the auspices of the famous tenor Signor Mazzoleni, and is for a benevolent purpose, namely, to relieve the distress in his native place. Among the leading artists who assist on the occasion are Mme. Brignoli Ortolani, Mlle. Sulzer, Signor Bellini and Signor Mazzoleni, Mr. S. B. Mills, the celebrated pianist, [illegible] for the first time a grand fantasia, on themes from Gounod's opera of "Faust." In the evening the second Italian entertainment takes place. This, too, is for a benevolent purpose, and is under the direction of Signor Bassie, who will be assisted by his pupils and the St. Cecilia Philharmonic Society. Let us hope that both entertainments may be well attended.

Barnum's Museum.—The multifarious attractions of this admirably-conducted establishment, have lately been increased in the dramatic department, by the production of a stage version of Mr. Trowbridge's novel of "Cudjo's Cave." It is no slight task to condense the incidents of such a work, and bring them within the limits of a short performance, such as Mr. Barnum usually provides for his patrons. Mr. De Walden has succeeded in a measure that must be satisfactory to all who have read the novel, and as this class is a very large one, he has been rewarded with overflowing and attentive audiences ever since the play was produced. He has been assisted, with great success, by the excellent stage management of the Museum—a stage management which puts to shame the pretensions of almost every other establishment in the City. The scenic changes at this house are always effected with cleanness, and with a degree of rapidity that is almost startling. In "Cudjo's Cave" there are several heavy "sets," to say nothing of the illuminated fountain which is sandwiched between the first and second acts, and must take some trouble to arrange; yet there is neither noise while the curtain is down, nor delay in ringing it up. In fact, four acts of a regular melo-drama and a series of miscellaneous performances on the stage, are pleasantly and artistically presented in the space of one hour and three-quarters.

"Pomp, of Cudjo's Cave" is a sensation piece, reflecting in a powerful manner some of the incidents of the present war, and drawing, like "Uncle Tom's Cabin," much of its pathos from the oppressions and sufferings of the African race. It abounds in action and situation, and is so interesting that the audience frequently loses its patience with the representatives of the Southern (Confederate) army, and roundly hisses them. In Paris, during the Crimean war, it was almost impossible to find supernumeraries to play the parts of Russian subjects, so great were the indignities heaped upon them by the audience. The cotemporary drama seems likely to suffer from the same cause here. Who would be a Confederate, when, by supporting the Union, he can win the heartiest plaudits of the audience? It is evident that Mr. Barnum does not count many Secessionists among his patrons.

The piece is played with spirit, and is, in fact, a credit to the company and all concerned in its presentation. Notwithstanding its success, it must be withdrawn after the coming week; so all who would see "Pomp" must take an early opportunity of doing so.

Stereopticon.—This admirable exhibition will close to-day. No one should neglect to go either this afternoon or evening. The entertainment is both delightful and instructive.

The Hippotheatron.—Spalding & Rogers' "Great Ocean Circus" Company, whose inaugural performance took place Monday evening last, has received the indorsement from the New-York public of the high encomiums which have been bestowed upon it by the celebrities of the lands it has visited during its three years' ocean tour. The company is exceedingly large and exceedingly good, and it is questionable if as full and thorough an artistic troupe has been seen in New-York. All the departments—equestrian, gymnastic and acrobatic—are represented by leading performers, native and foreign, and where all are good, and all receive the honor of nightly recalls, it is almost invidious to make selections, but notice can well be made of the riding of Mr. C. W. Fish, the brothers Rolland and Tournaire, and the gymnastic evolutions of Mr. Devere. There will be a matinee for ladies and families, to-morrow, in addition to the regular evening performances.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

STATEMENTS REGARDING THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

Harrisburgh, Friday, April 29.

In the House of Representatives, this evening, Mr. Barger made an important statement relative to the fifteen regiments of Pennsylvania Reserves. He stated that they entered the service of Pennsylvania in May, three years ago, but were not mustered into the national service until two months afterward. They were now greatly dissatisfied, so much so that many were under arrest; the men claiming that their time of service expired in May, the National Government contending that it extended until July.

Mr. Barger read extracts of a letter from Col. McCandless, commanding the division, relative to the dissatisfaction, and fearing the men will refuse to serve after May. Gov. Curtin had urged some action on the part of the Legislature to induce the National Government to comply with the demands of the reserves, in accordance with this suggestion.

Mr. Barger offered a resolution urgently soliciting the President to discharge the Reserves. To add to the dissatisfaction of the men it is stated that some of their former comrades who had left and joined the regulars, had already been discharged under orders of the War Department, which allowed soldiers leaving the volunteers and joining the regulars, to count their three years from the date of their original enrollment, and not from the date of actual muster into the national service. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Simon Cameron has been chosen Chairman of the Union State Central Committee.

Obituary.

Mr. James Holbrook, who was for seventeen years special agent agent of the Post-office Department, died on Thursday afternoon, at his residence in Brooklyn, Conn. Mr. Holbrook attained the position he held at the time of his death entirely through his own exertions. He was in fact a self-made man. Previous to the time he entered the Post-office he was editor of the Norwich Aurora. He afterwards published Ten Years among the Mail Bags, and also edited and published the very valuable postal journal The United States Mail. His official duties connected with the Post-office were performed in a very prompt and efficient manner. As a detective he was specially successful, and aided very materially, both in the detection and prevention of fraud in the department. Most of the important cases of fraud brought to trial, were either discovered by him or prosecuted through his exertions, and in every instance his services have been very valuable.

His funeral took place at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended by his friends and relatives.

Capt. Meade Relieved.—Capt. Meade, who has been in command of the receiving ship North Carolina, was on Thursday relieved of the command, which he has had for some three years, and is assigned to take charge of the Naval Rendezvous, Water-street. Yesterday morning the officers and men of the North Carolina were assembled for a leave-taking. By all of them, Capt. Meade is held in warm esteem. He made an address to them, in which he referred to his pleasant associations while in command, to the success, through their coöperation, of many reforms and improvements and thanking them for the valuable assistance they had rendered him, urged them to be faithful and true to the flag and the country, and render an honorable account of themselves in the future. He concluded by bidding them each and all farewell, and was honored with three hearty cheers, each given with an earnestness testifying the kindly feeling felt for him.

Commander Thornton, who has had charge of the Naval Rendezvous, takes command of the North Carolina.

Fire in West Thirty-fourth Street.—Soon after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire was discovered on the upper floors of the four-story house owned by Robert H. Goff, situated at No. 257 West Thirty-fourth-street. The premises were occupied by Mr. John Fraser. His furniture is badly damaged by fire and water. The damage to the building is about $3,000. It is insured for $6,000 in the Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company. Fraser is insured on his furniture $1,500 in the Market Insurance Company. The adjoining building, No. 255, owned by Mr. Goff, was damaged to the extent of $500. It is insured in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company for $6,000. Mr. Goff's furniture was damaged about $2,000. Fully insured in the Globe Insurance Company.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. Hartsuff, U. S. A.; Hon. P. H. Watson, Washington; Gen. J. T. Miller, Seneca Falls; T. M. Eddy, wife and child, Chicago; Judge Low, N. Y.; and Gov. W. M. Stone, Iowa, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senator Rice, Minnesota; Judge Church, Pennsylvania; E. Hilliard, Buffalo; T. Steele, Minnesota; J. H. Wade, Ohio; H. A. Foster, Oswego; Hon. H. A. Nelson, Washington; and Dr. Childs, Saratoga, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieut.-Col. F. E. Pierce, U. S. A.; and Capt. Latimer, U. S. N., are at the Astor House.

THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.

THE CAMPAIGN NOT YET OPENED.

Gen. Burnside at Gen. Grant's Headquarters.

The Strength of the Rebels in the Shenandoah Valley.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

Washington, Thursday, April 28.

REPORTS FROM THE FRONT.

Officers from the front to-night profess to believe that active operations will not be commenced just yet.

The enemy are again busily engaged in throwing up more earthworks and digging rifle-pits covering the various fords along the line of the Rapidan. Their pickets have been strengthened along their whole front, and extended further down the river toward our left.

Picket-firing has again been resumed, and small skirmishes take place almost daily on the outposts.

THE REBELS IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

There is no truth in the report of the concentration of a large rebel force in the Shenandoah Valley, near Front Royal. The only rebel force in the valley is Early's division of Ewell's corps, which our troops there outnumber two to one. Early's forces augmented by irregular cavalry of Imboden, White, Mosby, and Gilmore, do not, in all, amount to six thousand. Prescott Smith, of Baltimore, the necessity of whose position insures full knowledge of the condition of affairs in that region, fully confirms these statements. Something important is expected before long from Gen. Averill.

BURNSIDE AND GRANT.

Gen. Burnside visited Gen. Grant to-day at his headquarters on business connected with his department.

RUMORS ABOUT GEN. HOOKER.

Rumors that Hooker has come on from the West, and is at Harper's Ferry, are utterly unfounded.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Red River Expedition—The Rebels Reported Marching on Grand Ecore—Our Forces Going Out to Meet Them.

St. Louis, Friday, April 29.

The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writing from Vicksburgh on the 23d inst., says:

"The steamer Lady has arrived, bringing news from the Red River that no more fighting had occurred up to the 20th inst.

The rebels were reported marching on Grand Ecore on the 22d inst., and our troops as going out to meet them.

Our total loss in the late battles foot up four thousand.

Our army is believed to be securely intrenched at Grand Ecore, on both sides of the river.

The Investigation into the Fort Pillow Massacre—Miscellaneous.

Memphis, Tuesday, April 26.

The sub-Committee on the Conduct of the War are here investigating the Fort Pillow massacre. It is thought they will exonerate Gen. Hurlbut, as it is generally conceded the force of his command was inadequate to deal vigorously with Forrest.

Cairo, Thursday, April 28.

The Memphis papers of the 26th contain nothing of special interest. Cotton had advanced one cent, but there was little doing, holders waiting for better prices; receipts and stocks are light.

A reception was given to the Thirty-first Illinois Veterans at Carbondale yesterday, preparatory to their return to the field, followed by a dinner and ball.

During the afternoon some soldier of the regiment, who had an old grudge against Col. Osborn, entered a store where the Colonel was sitting, and struck him on the head with a weight, breaking his skull, and inflicting a mortal wound. The murderer had not been arrested at last accounts.

Messrs. Wade and Gooch leave for the East to-morrow morning.

The steamer Forsyth brought up 400 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

FROM NORTHERN ALABAMA.

A Rebel Force Threatening an Attack at Decatur—Reported Two Days' Fighting.

Special Correspondence Chicago Journal.

Huntsville, Ala., Wednesday, April 20, 1864.

We have exciting reports from Decatur. A rebel force, variously estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000, with considerable artillery, has been hovering around there for several days. The Ninth Illinois Infantry (mounted) first discovered the enemy some miles out from Decatur, on the 14th, while scouting. They have had several skirmishes with the rebels, who have been ascertained to be Roddy's command of mounted men. On the 17th their pickets were discovered within ten miles of town, on what is known as the Courtland road. The Ninth Illinois has been constantly busy annoying and testing the enemy. That regiment and the First Alabama Cavalry, supported by the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin and Thirty-ninth Ohio, have several times driven in their pickets.

It is expected that Roddy intends to attack our position at Decatur. Gen. Dodge, who commands our forces there, is prepared to repel him. We have strong fortifications. Troops have been going down from here, and if a general engagement is brought on, the rebels will find us more than enough for them. The position the enemy now occupies on the Courtland road, surrounded with timber, is considered a good one, and indications are that he designs a flank movement upon us.

Some think this rebel demonstration in our front is merely a ruse to cover some other movements. It may turn out to be so. You may expect before many days to hear of stirring events in this department.

The Chenango Disaster.

THE INVESTIGATION ON THURSDAY.

On Thursday, in the Chenango investigation, Mr. E. N. Dickerson again took the witness stand and occupied the entire afternoon and a portion of the evening in giving his opinion upon steam boilers, the power of steam, and the cause of explosions. He was followed by Mr. George Sewell, a Chief Engineer in the U. S. Navy. He testified that he was general inspector of boilers at the time three of the Chenango were about completed. They had been subjected to the required hydrostatic pressure, and returned to him by the local inspector as in good condition; saw them during the ninety-six hours and made a favorable report of their performance, so far as being tight and working well; never heard any complaints from the Chief Engineer of the vessel; some unimportant things were complained of after the vessel was taken to the Navy-yard, by Mr. Cahill, all of which were rectified, and witness believed well done, as he heard no further complaints on the subject; the boilers particularly had never been complained of in any manner; was on board the Metacomet on her trial trip; the engines and boilers are of the same class as those on the Chenango; they worked well; there was no unusual foaming, and no unusual amount of water let out of the cylinders through the valves; the engines made as high as 31 revolutions per minute for a short time, and the vessel went at the rate of 13 miles an hour; the damage to the boiler of the Chenango witness contended was simply a rupture; had it been an explosion the damage would have been one hundred times as great as it was; witness could give no definite opinion as to the cause of the explosion.

The investigation was adjourned, pending the examination of Mr. Sewell.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The investigation into the disaster on board the Chenango drags its slow length along, and, from present appearances, will not be concluded before the middle of next month. Mr. George Sewell, an engineer in the navy, concluded his evidence yesterday afternoon, which was in effect that the Martin boiler was as good and as safe as any other marine boiler in use, and better in some respects. Mr. E. N. Dickerson was recalled, and answered a question by one of the jurors, when Mr. James Montgomery, the inventor of certain improvements in the boiler now called the Martin boiler, was placed upon the stand. He gave a thorough history of steam boilers, and denounced Martin's (so-called) invention as quackery. He proved that the boiler exploded for want of water on the heating surface. The witness occupied the greater portion of the evening, and, the jury objecting to midnight sessions, insisted upon an adjournment until Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at which time Mr. Montgomery will resume his evidence.

Have sold a Flattering Tale.

Not even can anticipated so divine a preparation for the toilet as that delightful preparation, "Sozodont." It cool and refreshingly invigorates the mouth and teeth; hardens and invigorates the gums; gives a pure and healthy tone to the breath; cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth and arrests decay.

Sold by druggists and fancy goods dealers everywhere, and by HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York. 75 cents per bottle.

Cough! Cough! Cough!—Why be troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, or any Pulmonary Complaint, when so sure a remedy as Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be obtained? Sold by KITCHEN, WYKES & CO., No. 141 Chambers-st. and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by druggists generally.

Handsome Foot-Covering.—Buy your boots and shoes of CANFIELD'S, No. 313 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. His stock is large and seasonable, his manufacture unequaled, and his prices low. Just now the ladies will find his assortment of Spring Gaiters worthy their attention.

A COMPLETE SUCCESS.
THE
United States Service Magazine
IS AN INVALUABLE AID
to an intelligent understanding of Military and Naval affairs.
IT CONTAINS A COMPLETE, and continued Monthly History of the War, by the Editor, founded upon Official Information,
TOGETHER WITH
complete "Official Intelligence," furnished directly by the War and Navy Departments,
each month,
and is received with the utmost cordiality and favor
BY ALL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
and all intelligent observers of affairs everywhere.
THE SERVICE MAGAZINE is under the editorial care of Prof. HENRY COPPEE, late Instructor of West Point, and associates in the United States Army. And among its contributors are many of the most prominent officers in the service, together with the best literary talent of the country.
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CONTENTS.
I. On Salpetre.
II. Three Months through Charleston Bay; on the Great Ironclad Ironsides, No. III.
III. President's Emancipating, No. II.
IV. An Inquiry into the Military Rights and Duties of Medical Officers in the Land Forces.
V. Homes for Disbarged Invalid Soldiers.
VI. Organization of the United States Artillery.
VII. Gen. McClellan's Campaigns.
VIII. The System of Commutation in the Army.
IX. The Century Flower (Poetry.)
Military Intelligence and Notes on New Books.
MINOR'S SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.—Notes on Contemporaneous Military Surgery.—Foreign and International Medical Conferences.—A New Island in the South Pacific.—Military Notes and Queries.
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FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
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Three doors below Broome-st.

Dandruff can be killed by the use of BARRETT'S COCOAINE, and so can irritation of the scalp.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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A Most Regretted, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKES NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

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IS
THE SPICE OF FASHION,
as well as of life; and at the spacious establishment of GENIN, NO. 513 BROADWAY,
are displayed upward of
FOUR HUNDRED SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES
OF
GENTLEMEN'S, CHILDREN'S, INFANTS', MISSES' AND BOYS' PLAIN AND FANCY HATS.
The assortment embraces an infinite variety of the
COMBINED TASTES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA,
and is, perhaps, the most extensive (as it is certainly the most varied) exposition in every department of hatting to be found in this country.
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Secrets or Nature Medically Cured!
This DANGEROUS complaint is now RADICALLY CURED, whatever may be said by others to the contrary notwithstanding, by using
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS,
A NEW INVENTION, FULL OF MERIT, upsetting all the old ideas of modern surgery. Its unexampled success. This Truss retains, rides on and EASY, accommodates itself to every movement of the body WITHOUT SCHLEPPERY, cutting thighs and groin. No pressure on the BACK OF SPERMATIC CORD. CURES WHERE ALL SURGEONS and other pretenders to all others in use. Pamphlets free by mail, if a stamp.
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Prof. Chas. C. Berry's Rhinophoretic or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, producing a healthy action of the skin, removing pimples, eruptions and maculæ, (such as salt rheum, pimples, boils, &c.) chapped, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Principal office, 114 Pearl-st., New-York.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Eye and Ear (Palmer's Patent,) superseded spectacles, the most successful operators, 1,301 BROADWAY, and No. 1,104 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
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Gentlemen's First Class Boots
and shoes, bootts and Balmoral boots, in great variety
Over one hundred styles.
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FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 303 Broadway.

Sewing Machines to Rent
Or for sale on easy terms.
E. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 BROADWAY,
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Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, 207 Centre-st., and sold by Druggists generally, 50 cents a box.

Tetterine, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Trusses Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st., Agt. Supporters, Bandages, Silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attended.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines,
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KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
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29, 46, 12, 55, 3, 2, 74, 65, 87, 6, 10, 17.
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Gleasons neither of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
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SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
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51, 67, 64, 6, 58, 38, 49, 12, 32, 60, 26, 28, 64.
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
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IMPORTANT FROM ST. DOMINGO!
ST. DOMINGO HAS ARRIVED,
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XX AND XXX
RUBIA MILLS COFFEE,
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and at the Mills,
NO. 255 FULTON, AND NO. 42 DEY STS.,
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This coffee is prepared from fine St. Domingo coffee, and other healthy ingredients, and free from all deleterious substances, and is offered to the trade at 22, 29 and 32 cents per pound, in bulk, or 1 cent additional in one pound tinfoil wrappers.
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A SAVING OF EIGHTY PER CENT.
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BLACK FOR SILK,
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CLARET BROWN, LIGHT BROWN,
DARK BROWN,
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for dyeing silk, woolen and mixed goods, shawls, scarfs, dresses, ribbons, gloves, peanuts, hair, feathers, kid gloves, children's clothing, and all kinds of wearing apparel.
CHERRY,
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FOR RATS, ROACHES, ANTS, BEDBUGS, MOTHS IN FURS, WOOLENS, ETC.; INSECTS ON PLANTS, FOWLS, ANIMALS, ETC.
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100 HANDSOME WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
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$125,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of J. E. Brandendorf, in the latest style, and warranted; both as to material and workmanship. WEIL & BRAUNDENDORF, Nos. 125 and 127 Elizabeth-st., New-York.
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Dr. LANGLEY'S Root and Herb Bitters cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Headache, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Impurities of the Blood, Humors and Bowel Complaints. Prices 50c., 75c. and 1lc. a bottle.
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These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.
Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the United States Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.
Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1, by paying the accrued interest in coin, (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.
As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.
At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.
It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities only, is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.
These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.
The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for the payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.
Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions have averaged more than
TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.
Subscriptions will be received by the *Treasurer of the United States* at Washington, and the *Assistant Treasurers* at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
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Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and B'way.
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New-York Nat. Exchange Bank, No. 128 Greenwich-st.
First National Bank of Philadelphia.
First National Bank of Washington.
And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

What is of more Value than Gold?
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
The only POSITIVE remedy for CATARRH!
In Family Boxes, 25 cents, by all Druggists.

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THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR
DIABETES,
STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL
BRICK DUST DEPOSIT, AND MUCOUS
OR MILKY DISCHARGES
AFTER URINATING.
IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
CATARRH OF THE
BLADDER,
STRANGURY AND BURNING, OR PAINFUL URINATING.
For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.
Any one troubled with the distressing pain in the small of the back, which precedes the Diabetes, on the day of the Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.
PHYSICIANS
have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.
CONSTITUTION WATER
has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.
DIURETICS
irritate and clench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.
We present the Constitution Water to the public, with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful for curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in bringing forward a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.
IN DYSMENORRHŒA, OR PAINFUL MENSTRUATION,
OR
LEUCORRHŒA, OR
PROFUSE FLOWING.
Both diseases arising from a vitiated secretion of the menstrual fluid—in one case making two ills, and accompanied by severe pain; and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.
That disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by dragging of bearing-down and dragging pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by sharp, lancinating or shooting pains through the parts, will, in all cases, be removed by the medicine.
There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Imperfect Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude and Dimness of Vision.
SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION,
Which, in the unmarried female, is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, her bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and consumption finally ends her career.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE $1.
WM. B. GREGG & CO., Proprietors,
MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

STAGE NOTICE.—THE FARE ON THE FOLLOWING stage lines will be reduced to the old price, six cents, on and after Monday, May 2: Broadway and 8th-av. line; Broadway and 23d-st. and 8th-av. line; Broadway and 6th-av. line; Madison-av. line.
CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO. LINES.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 814
BROADWAY.
No. 814
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS:
From the Journal of Commerce.
CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."
There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.
We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.
DEAFNESS CURED,
DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
From the Tribune.
EARS TO THE DEAF.
Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has lent us eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.
From the Christian Times.
SIGHT RESTORED.
CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.
Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.
For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.
Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge in very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Ophthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer ills than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.
OFFICE NO. 814 BROADWAY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
SCRIBNER'S NEW BOOKS.
NO. 124 GRAND-STREET, NEW-YORK.
1. AMERICA AND THE COMMENTATORS. By E. T. TUCKERMAN. 1 vol. $1 00
2. MARSH, HON. G. P., MAN AND NATURE. 1 vol. $2 50
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THE GREAT NEW BOOK!
BY THE AUTHOR OF "PIQUE."
FAMILY PRIDE. A second edition of this great book, by the author of "Pique," is published this day, and is for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents everywhere, complete in one large volume, cloth, for $1 50; or in paper cover for $1 25. It is the best book published for years. All should get it and read it.
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
And is also for sale by all Booksellers everywhere.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.
The May Number of the
OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE
for the
UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS
is now ready.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
gives the
TIME OF DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL
of
THE VARIOUS RAILWAY TRAINS
throughout
THE UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS.
It also contains
ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS
representing the
PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF THE COUNTRY,
their
STATIONS, DISTANCES AND CONNECTIONS,
together with other
VALUABLE AND INTERESTING INFORMATION.
Contents of the
MAY NUMBER OF APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.
I.—IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY Travelers in reference to Time Tables, Time Indicators, Railway Maps, &c.
II.—NEARLY ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS, representing the principal Railways of the country, delineating the principal routes of travel to and from the various towns, villages and cities through which they pass, together with the through routes to and from Boston, New-York, Montreal, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Harrisburg, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Nashville, Memphis, New-Orleans, Charleston, Richmond, Wheeling, Pittsburgh, Cairo, Springfield, Indianapolis, Columbus, Portland, St. John, Halifax, Quebec, Goderich, Toronto, &c., together with all information in reference to the nearest, easiest and most eligible route of traveling through the United States and the Canadas.
III.—NEARLY THREE HUNDRED RAILWAY TIME TABLES—Giving the time of the departure and arrival of the various trains at the different cities, towns, villages and stations through which they pass; also, their connections; together with information of value to every railway traveler, each *forty* every important railway being represented by a map.
IV.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS.—Trade Follows the Flag of the Union; Atlantic & Great Western Railway; Second Annual Report of the Erie Railway; Chicago & Rock Island Railway; Toledo & Wabash Railway; Railways at the South; Illinois Central Railway; The Pacific Railway; Prairie in Chicago Railway; The Sioux of Idaho; United States Telegraph Company; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Depot; Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Line; A Free Emigration Project; St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company; Post-Office Department; Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railway; Wealth for Minnesota; Railways of Pennsylvania; Railway Extensions; Mechanic Relief Fire Insurance Company; Sugar Culture in Ohio; Rock Island and Mississippi; Missouri Railways; Chicago and Northwestern Railway; Great Central Railway of Indiana; A New Railway to the Ohio River; Another Railway Project; Cincinnati & Indianapolis Junction Railway; New Telegraphic Line; Illinois as a Stock Growing State; Pennsylvania Central Railway; Railways of Great Britain and Ireland; European Emigration; Railways of Vermont.
V.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.—Never Give Up; The Old Bureau; The Worth of Courtesy; A Lawyer Nonplussed; The Pell Turned the Scales; Jonathan Disappointed; Did he Belong to; Mrs. Fry and her Boarders—A Story for Tobacco Chewers; Didn't Know Hot Pumpkin Pie; A Bed all to Himself; A Mere Wife and Excellent Judge; Curran and the Poor Poet; The Grave Dispute by the Two Dancers.
VI.—TIME AND DISTANCE INDICATORS—Representing the difference in time and the distance between the different cities throughout the United States. To the railway traveler these indicators will prove invaluable; they not only serve to beguile time, but a moments glance at them will show the traveler if his watch has gained or lost time while traveling.
VII.—APPLETON'S COUNTRY HOUSE CALENDER.
VIII.—OFFICIAL LIST OF THE NAMES OF THE GENERAL TICKET AGENTS.
IX.—LARGE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS.
X.—A LIST OF THE PROMINENT HOTELS IN THE UNITED STATES.
XI.—RAILWAY TIME TABLES TO DATE, &c., &c.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.
For sale by all the principal railway news agents, by all the principal book, periodical and news agents, and at all the principal bookstores throughout the United States and the Canadas.
Price, only 25 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
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NOW READY—PRICE 25 CENTS.
PEOPLE'S EDITION OF
FARTON'S
GEN. BUTLER IN NEW-ORLEANS.
One volume, octavo, paper, price 75 cents.
With the view of meeting the extensive popular demand for this remarkable book, this edition has been prepared in PEOPLE'S EDITION form, and is similar to that of Harper's *Magazine*. Some of the less important documents are omitted, and in some instances the account has been condensed, yet never so as to interfere with the interest or completeness of the story.
Unquestionably this book stands preeminent in interest among all yet vouchsafed by the rebellion. Its subject and author combine to render it the most popular of all. Edition after edition, and that as fast as they could be printed, it has been most warmly commended by the loyal press of the country, and recently has it been by a portion at least of the English press, by whom it is acknowledged to be a complete vindication of Gen. Butler from the malicious charges which envy and hatred have brought against him.
It contains an anecdotal sketch of Gen. Butler's brilliant and remarkable career at the bar of Massachusetts; a history of the secession movement in Baltimore; the conflict between Gen. Butler and the Rebel Legislature at Washington, in December, 1861; the real plans of the rebels; Gen. Butler and the Irish; Gen. Butler and the Women; his efforts in preventing Massachusetts from war; the celebrated order; Assaults on Washington; his night march to Baltimore; collision with Gen. Scott; his course at Fortress Monroe; the history of the "contraband" question; his advice to the Administration how to take Richmond; the truth about the battle of Great Bethel; the Hatteras expedition; the secret history of the New-Orle

AUCTION SALES.

J. E. HALSEY, Auctioneer.
BY J. E. HALSEY & CO.,
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
We will sell
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 30,
at 10½ o'clock, on the premises
No. [illegible] FOURTH-ST.,
between the 2d and 3d avs., a general assortment of household furniture, being the entire balance of stock of a party
DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING,
Comprising kitchen, bedroom, dining-room and parlor furniture, crockery, lace curtains, French-plate mirrors, tapestry, damask and three-ply carpets, oilcloths, fine mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, dressing bureaus, oak chairs, china dinner and tea sets, cutlery, and plated ware, basement and kitchen furniture, &c., &c., to all of which we would call the particular attention of dealers, families and others, as the entire lot must be sold without reserve, and must be cleared immediately after sale. Catalogues on the premises early morning of sale.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
THE MOST IMPORTANT SALE OF BOOKS AND CURIOSITIES
that has ever occurred in this country, will be commenced
By BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway,
On MONDAY AFTERNOON, May 2, at 4 o'clock, and continued daily, in the order of the catalogue, until all is sold, being the entire collection of the late distinguished antiquarian,
MR. JOHN ALLAN.
Consisting of choice, scarce, curious, superb and unique books, mostly in elegant and substantial bindings; also, original drawings, engravings, antiquities, articles of virtu, autographs, coins, medals, minerals, seals, Highland Clan dresses, arms, silverware, snuff boxes, &c., &c.
This collection was made with much care and great enthusiasm, during a long life, and is now to be dispersed, presenting an opportunity for purchase which has never before been equaled.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer.—Office No. 3 Pine-st.
SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
A. JOURNEAY will sell on SATURDAY, April 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence No. 34 West 40th-st., the entire contents of above house, comprising a large and varied assortment of rich household furniture. PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE IN ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND OAK. Also, a LINE OF VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, FINE CHANDELIERS, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 3, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at the residence No. 76 Union-place, (4th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.,) all the elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant ebony and gilt parlor suites, in blue silk reps embroidered; carved rosewood etageres, secretaries, buhl cabinets, tables and secretaries; rosewood centre and fancy tables, marble tops; very elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rich console tables, elegant walnut dining room suite, in green reps; fine marble-top buffet, pillar extension table, rich reps and lace curtains, walnut sofas, lounges and easy chairs, in crimson reps; elegant carved rosewood and walnut French bedsteads, armoires a glace, dressing bureaus, washstands, walnut library furniture, large hall mirror, palliasses, hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, oak cottage suites, elegant gilt chandeliers and fixtures, crockery and glass-ware, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 3, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn:
PROVISIONS—Bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, tea, coffee, butter, beans, molasses, vinegar, whisky, preserved meat.
CLOTHING—Round jackets, cloth and satinet trowsers, sheeting, frocks, overshirts, drawers, yards of satinet, flannel, sheeting, canvas duck, nankin, calf and kip shoes, soap, mattresses, blankets, seamless coats and caps, pilot cloth.
SMALL STORES—Tobacco, soap, thread, black tape, handkerchiefs, thimbles, razor strops, shaving boxes and brushes, scrub-brushes, large, small and medium buttons, [illegible] pans and kettles, mustard, pepper, blacking, &c., [illegible].
[illegible] No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCKS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 11, at 12½ o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of JARVIS BRUSH and GEO. IRELAND, executors:

200 shares Howe Manufacturing Co., Conn.	$25 each.
[illegible] shares Holmes, Booth & Hayden Co.	[illegible] each.
[illegible] shares Shelton Co.	25 each.
[illegible] shares Brooklin Manufacturing Co.	[illegible] each.
60 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co.	50 each.
8 shares Metropolitan Gas Light Co.	100 each.
9 shares Knickerbocker Ins. Co.	40 each.
150 shares Third-Avenue R. R. Co.	100 each.
200 shares Jackson Iron Co., Mich. (Lake Superior)	100 each.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 152 West 34th-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood furniture, rosewood marble-top side and centre tables, elegant decorated China vases, elegant rosewood 7¼-octave piano made by Walker, of New-York, mahogany book-case chandeliers, engravings, mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, etageres, black walnut bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany cane-seat chairs and rockers, husk, straw and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, gilt frame mirrors, carved mahogany French bedsteads, Brussels stair carpets, oil-cloth, blankets, quilts, comforters, &c., with china, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSES AND LOTS ON WEST 16TH, 19TH AND PERRY STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on MONDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
Two two-story and attic brick houses on north side West 16th-st., known as Nos. 251 and 253, being together 24x60.
Three-story brick house and lot No. 309 West 19th-st., 25x92.9.
Perry-st.—Three-story brick house and lot No. 21 Perry-st., north side, 100 feet west of Waverley-place.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Removed for convenience of sale—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, mahogany sofas, chairs and rockers, covered in plush; do. in hair-cloth; mahogany extension dining-table, gas fixtures, mahogany bedsteads, rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, straw palliasses, bolsters and pillows, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre-tables, pier do., lace window-curtains, &c. Also, china, crockery and glass ware.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
MONDAY, MAY 2.
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn:
SPECIAL SALE OF FURNITURE from families removing, consisting of three pianos, rosewood and walnut parlor suites, mahogany parlor furniture, oak extension table, dining chairs, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, straw and hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows, bedding, and kitchen furniture. Also, three secretary bookcases, painted chamber suites, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 146 West 22d-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and velvet carpets, rosewood suite in figured crimson silk brocatel, boxwood etageres, boxwood bookcases, boxwood extension dining table, boxwood sideboard, bronze chandeliers and gas fixtures, rosewood bedstead, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, do. washstands, hair and straw mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, rockers and sofas in hair-cloth, boxwood and mahogany etageres, china, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c. See catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 37 West [illegible]-st.:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suites, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, extension dining tables, gilt-frame pier mirrors, brocatel and lace window curtains, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, straw palliasses, elegant rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, china, crockery and glassware.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
STOCKS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 30, at 12½ o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
300 Shares Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana R. R. Co., Guaranteed Stock, (hypothecated,) $100 each.
100 Shares Chicago and Northwestern R. R. Co. (hypothecated,) $100 each.
200 Shares Ashburton Coal Co. (hypothecated,) $50 each.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.
LARGE STOCK OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in good order, removed for convenience of sale. GEORGE COOK will sell at store No. 141 Broadway, on TUESDAY, May 3, at 11 o'clock, a large stock of furniture, consisting of parlor suites in rosewood, black walnut and mahogany, in brocatel; reps and hair-cloth library suites, bookcases, tables, couches and extension dining tables; buffets; chamber suites in rosewood and black walnut, &c., &c.

G. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.
WILLIAMSBURGH AUCTION.—G. W. KELSEY will sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, April 30, instant, commencing at 10½ o'clock, the household furniture contained in the three-story brick house No. 79 Rodney-st., above Lee-av. The entire contents of this house will be sold, without reserve. Terms cash in bankable money.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, Store No. 53 Cortlandt-st.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTH, CHANDELIERS, gas-fixtures, SATURDAY at 10½ o'clock, at No. 25 Beach-st.—parlor, bedroom furniture, beds, bedding, towels, cutlery, glassware, &c., 10 cottage suites all nearly new.

PERSONAL.

IF MR. WILLIAM OSBORN, FORMERLY of Hartford, Conn., but now residing in Wisconsin, wishes to hear from his sister-in-law, widow of his deceased brother, Samuel W. Osborn, he can do so by addressing a letter to No. 36 West Houston-st., New-York City. Wisconsin papers please copy.
MARY E. OSBORN.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

TO LET.

BROAD-STREET PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—To lease for a term of years, the spacious, brown-stone extra wide store, No. 22 Broad-st., running through to and embracing No. 20 New-st. The store is heavily timbered throughout, has a fine high basement, vaults in front, side-lights about the middle of the building, a sky-light about 9½ feet wide by 75 feet long from top to bottom, and is 26½ feet wide on Broad-st., and 30½ feet wide on New-st. This property can be had on a long lease by a good party. The building is probably the most eligible for alteration into offices of any in the vicinity of the new Stock Exchange and Public Board, soon to be erected at Nos. 10, 12 and 14 Broad-st. For length of lease, price per annum, &c., &c., apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN THE City of Bridgeport, Conn.; the house is located on Golden Hill, is in perfect order, has water and gas throughout, and all the modern improvements, and is a first-class house in every respect; is furnished elegantly; will be rented for six months, or one or more years. For particulars inquire of L. W. WINCHESTER, No. 74 Broadway.

TO LET—ON CASTLETON-AV., CORNER OF Bement-av., Staten Island, a splendid and commodious brick cottage; the house is finished with neatness and convenience, with spring water in the basement and second story, water closet, &c.; having about two acres of ground laid out in lawn and garden, and a very fine stable. Apply to E. BEMENT, office of Ketchum, Son & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A NEW house, never occupied, now ready, delightfully situated, in an inclosure of 40 acres, with two other dwellings, beautifully finished, and walks and drives of a mile on the premises; sea water bathing, boating and fishing connected with the property; house has 14 large rooms; is distant one hour from the city by New-Haven Railroad. Rent $1,800. Address K., Box No. 4,610 New-York P. O.

TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT, SPACIOUS mansion, with observatory and outbuildings, in a lawn of 7 or 8 acres; magnificent view of the ocean and sound; nine miles from the City and access twenty times a day; good fishing and boating 2½ miles distant. Rent moderate. Inquire of A. G. ROGERS, No. 4 Pine-st., Room No. 12, or J. C. MONTGOMERY, 58 East 23d-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE MANsion, with 27 acres of ground, two cottages and outbuildings, at New-Hamburg, Dutchess County, N. Y.; it is beautifully situated two miles from the North River; contains 100 rooms, and is well suited for an academy, boarding-house or public institution. Apply to C. JENKINS, East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway.

TO LET—THE ESTABLISHED BUSINESS stand, corner Greenwich-av. and Christopher-st., opposite Jefferson Market. A light and airy basement store, sixty feet deep. MEIGS D. BENJAMIN, No. 164 East 13th-st., or 341 Broadway.

STEAM POWER, NEAR BROADWAY—NOS. 83 AND 85 PRINCE-ST.—To let, large rooms, with extra light, power, steam, hoistway, and hearing pipes. A large basement, in same building, 50x100 feet, lighted with sky-lights. Apply to E. C. MOORE, No. 267 Centre-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON—TO RENT, IN HAMilton Park, several Winter and Summer residences, containing gas and all the modern conveniences, particularly adaptable to merchants doing business in the City. Apply to T. BOND, No. 183 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—WITH EVERY MODern convenience, for six months—A handsome large house in one of the best and most airy situations on Murray Hill, in 37th-st., near Madison-av. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE, CONTAINING 10 rooms, besides kitchen and pantries; situated on the west side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.; rent, $200. For particulars apply to O. H. GORDON, No. 155 Maiden-lane, New-York.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, A TWO-story frame house, with one-quarter acre of land, on Inlet-st., near Kingsbridge road, with stable if wanted; rent, $175. Inquire of Mr. RYER, near the premises, or Mr. BEEKMAN, No. 19 Bowery, second floor.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FOR SIX MONTHS or one year, a good house and four acres of land, with barn, garden, choice fruit, &c., beautifully situated, at Eagleswood, Perth Amboy. D. H. OLMSTEAD, No. 18 William-st.

TO LET—AT WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., A CONvenient house, two stories, with basement, within 10 minutes' walk of depot; two acres and barn; pleasant situation. Rent, $225. Apply to Mr. C. DAVIS, next premises.

TO LET—AT GLEN COVE, L. I., A SPACIOUS house, containing 12 rooms, with garden, plenty of shade and fruit trees. Stages pass the door connecting with steamers daily to New-York. Apply to J. M. WEEKS, Glen Cove.

TO LET—PART OF AN ENGLISH BASEMENT brick house, No. 20 East 41st-st., between 4th and Madison avs.; two large parlors, four bedrooms and kitchen, with gas, water, &c. Rent $30 per month.

TO LET AT MANHASSET, L. I.—FOR the Summer, a first-class residence, furnished. Apply to JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, No. 94 Maiden-lane, from 12 to 1 o'clock, or on the premises, to D. T. KISSAM.

TO LET FURNISHED—A NEAT COTTAGE house in 56th-st., near 3d-av.; house and furniture in perfect order; rent $575; possession given immediately. Only respectable parties, who can give satisfactory security, need apply at No. 457 1st-av., near 26th-st.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—IN STABLE-place, near Macdougal-st., and in the rear of No. 94 Clinton-place, with five stalls, and room for carriages, and furnished with gas, water and room for coachman. Apply at No. 89 Walker-st.

THREE LOTS TO LET—NOS. 432, 434, 436 Washington-st., between Desbrosses and Vestry sts. Inquire of DANIEL CONKLIN, next door, or of F. COPCUTT, No. 348 Washington-st.

TO LET—A LARGE BASEMENT, NO. 346 3D-av., corner of 27th-st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 32 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET—ONE LARGE STORE FRONTING ON both 3d and 4th avs., and three offices in the Cooper Union. Apply either at the office of the building or to WILSON G. HUNT, Esq., No. 38 Park-place.

TO LET—A LARGE BASEMENT, AT A LOW rent to a good tenant, suitable for a plumber or many other kinds of business. Apply to PETER COUTANT, No. 669 3d-av.

TO LET—BROADWAY, NO. 805 NEXT TO GRACE CHURCH.—The Concert Room in Dodworth Hall, for day or evening, for concerts, lectures, readings, &c. Apply to the janitor on the premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—NO. 217 WEST 36TH-st., five or six rooms, with all conveniences for a small family; price $23 per month. Also, whole house, No. 215; price $900. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., TWO COMmodious houses fronting the river. Inquire of G. HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., N. Y., from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood, after 4 P. M.

TO LET—AT DARIEN, CONN., A GOOD HOUSE with one acre of land and convenient stable, one mile south of the railroad depot. Apply at No. 2 East 17th-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE No. 13½ Allen-st., to a small family. Inquire on the premises, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

GREAT BARGAIN IN MACHINERY.—Will be sold in Philadelphia by auction, on TUESDAY, May 17, to close an estate, all the machinery and fixtures of a large manufactory of paper hangings, consisting of grounding, glazing and printing machines, &c., with a great variety of patterns for printing by machinery on hand. Will be sold together or in detail. A fine opportunity is now offered to go into the business successfully in Philadelphia, as there is but one factory in the city, the owners of which are doing a splendid business and are coining money. ISAAC PUGH, No. 407 Walnut-st.; or WILLIAM CRURY, 23d and Callowhill sts.

BOILERS.—FOR SALE, TWO BOILERS, 16X8 feet, with fire box and chimney, with seven flues direct, and 34 three-inch return tubes.
JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway, Between Dey and Fulton sts.

FOR SALE—TWO UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILers, fixtures complete, 5 feet 6 inches in diameter, of about 50 horse power each, made in the best manner by THURSTON, GARDNER & CO., of Providence, and never used. Apply to MESSENGER & WRIGHT, No. 106 Chambers-st.

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—UPright five-horse engine, built by Hoe & Co., and upright ten-horse boiler, second hand, for sale at a bargain, by JOHN W. OLIVER, No. 25 Ann-st.

ENGINE FOR SALE.—AN UPRIGHT ENGINE of 25-horse power. Apply at machine-shop No. 250 West 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., where it can be seen, or to JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

BOILER FOR SALE—UPRIGHT TUBULAR, 7 feet 10 inches high, 41 inches diameter. Apply to T. F. BULL, Pier No. 21 East River.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of H. A. MILLER & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
HORACE A. MILLER.
JONA. MYERS.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1864.

NOTICE.—The subscribers will continue the business under the firm name of H. A. MILLER & CO.
HORACE A. MILLER.
ALBERT A. MILLER.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1864.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,390, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 13, 1863, in the name of Cammann & Co. The transfer has been stopped, and all parties are notified not to negotiate the certificate. The finder is requested to return the same to WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, No. 39 William-st.

NEW STYLE! NEW STYLE!!—CALIFORnia Diamonds now ready. Full assortment, set in 18-karat gold, at the old rates. Call and see them. We caution the public against paying fabulous prices for the same article sold under other names. ORIGINAL JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway. Established 1855.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

A country place, containing 12 acres of choice land, on the south side, and just beyond the City limits of the City of Poughkeepsie; the house is large, 2½ stories high, has water, billiard-room, &c., a piazza in front, 75 by 12 feet, and commands an extensive view of the Hudson River, Fishkill and Catskill Mountains, and the adjacent scenery; the gardens are very productive, the place well stocked with fruit and shade trees and shrubbery, and the stables, &c., new and commodious; 9 additional acres of land will be sold with the place, if desired; for further particulars, inquire of
DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 25 Pine-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or of
HENRY W. SHAW, Market-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF Fort Edward, Washington County, N. Y., as follows:
First—A farm of 76 acres on the Whitehall and Waterford Turnpike; good house, barn, &c.; the Champlain Canal passes through the place. Price $4,200.
Second—A farm two miles from the village of Fort Edward, 118 acres; house, barn and other outbuildings. Price $5,000.
Third—A farm 2½ miles from the village of Fort Edward, 153 acres; a good farm-house, barn and outbuildings. Price $7,600.
Fourth—A farm adjoining the last-mentioned one; contains 147 acres; good farm-house, barn and other outbuildings. Price $7,300.
Fifth—The island lying opposite the village of Fort Edward, formerly called Monroe, now Smith's Island; about 70 acres; two barns. Price $6,000.
The above lands are all under cultivation and in good fence. The village of Fort Edward affords a ready market for all produce raised. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—ON THE HARLEM RAILroad, two miles from Pleasantville, Westchester Co., N. Y., consisting of 150 acres of good land, with 1,000 apple and pear trees, just coming into bearing. The soil is very productive. The house is 50x25 feet, with wing 20 feet square. This farm is located at the head of the Bronx and Saw-Mill River Valleys, and for beauty and extent of views is, perhaps, unsurpassed by any place in the vicinity of New-York. The farm has a southerly and westerly slope, and is well watered. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT MADISON, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.—The residence of the undersigned, a large well built house, with pure spring water carried to attic; grounds beautifully shaded with old trees; an abundance of fruit of all kinds; grapery in full bearing, and 25 to 80 acres of land highly cultivated. The neighborhood and scenery are particularly attractive and healthy.
ALFRED M. TREDWELL, (as above or) No. 195 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., A very superior four-story brown-stone house, in fine order, 26x69 feet; lot 25x103.4; built by the present owner with great care, and is in all respects first-class. The lot is in very favorable lease and at low rate. This is a very choice family residence, and is in one of the pleasantest parts of the City. Address F. S., Box No. 590 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THREE NEW first-class three-story, brown-stone, basement and sub-cellar brick houses, with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water bath, water-closets, range, furnace, &c.; situated on Carlton-av., corner DeKalb-av. Inquire on the premises, or of J. KIRBY, Builder, Gates-av., near Washington-av.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence situated in Poughkeepsie, just outside the city, containing between three and four acres divided into lawn and garden. Abundance of choice fruit, shrubbery and lofty shade trees. House modern built, and contains 10 rooms. Apply to J. S. CROUSE, Bank of Poughkeepsie.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 106 Franklin-st.; lot 25 feet by 100. The building is a substantial one, and it could be advantageously altered into a store. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to
H. MEIGS, JR., No. 52 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT Greenstone mansion and six handsome lots, northwest corner of 3d-av. and 75th-st. As a hotel or public institution, or for further improvement, it offers superior advantages for investment. Price $26,000. W. J. STEWART, No. 157 South-st., or No. 206 Broadway.

$2,200—FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS, A cottage in Newtown, L. I., near the depot; 10 trains daily on New-York and Flushing Railroad; time 40 minutes to City; 10 rooms, good well, cistern, plenty of shrubbery and small fruit. Apply to
H. WORTHINGTON.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN THE pleasant village of Brandon, Vt., on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, nine hours' ride from New-York. A desirable place in every respect. For further particulars, apply to HOWE & BOUVIER, No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW TWO-story frame house 32 by 37, with a large observatory and veranda on two sides, situated on an eminence, just outside and overlooking the Village of Catskill, commanding a magnificent view of Catskill Mountain, Hudson River. Apply to S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.—THE residence of the late H. H. Wells; new building, two stories and basement; contains 10 good-sized rooms; lot 80 feet wide on Sycamore-st. and 35 feet wide on Anderson-st.; contains about ¾ acre; has fruit, evergreens, &c. Apply to JOHN J. WELLS, Huntington, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE house and about two acres of land, finely located, in Lewellyn Park, Orange, N. J. The house is filled in with brick; heated by water furnace; has stable, &c.; fine view and very healthy location. Apply at No. 155 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN AT YONKERS—House and grounds, good location and view, 12 rooms, gas throughout; five minutes from depot; shade, shrubbery, &c.; in good order. Address ROOM No. 8, No. 59 William-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE AND TWO ACRES of land finely laid out in lawn, garden, &c., nine miles (35 minutes) from New-York via. Erie Railway; ten trains a day each way; more land can be had if desired. C. BLAKISTON, No. 263 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS NEAR THE CATHarine Ferry, in Brooklyn; very desirable for manufacturing or other business purposes. Three-quarters of a block will be sold in one or more parcels. Apply to B. G. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON 50TH-ST., NEAR Columbia College, between 4th and Lexington avs. Also, three lots on Elm-st., in Newark, N. J. Inquire of JOHN P. HAYS, No. 72 Beekman-st., or No. 50 East 28th-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, THE FOUR-story brown-stone house No. 5 West 39th-st., with all the modern improvements; lot 20 feet by 100 feet; house 20 feet by 70 feet. Apply to the owner on the premises, or to No. 109 Fulton-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE AND MURRAY HILL—House No. 441 (new No. 495) for sale or to let, furnished. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTed, to rent for four or five months, a roomy, good-sized house, well furnished; location to be within 25 miles of the City, and of easy access, with fruit trees and vegetable garden and all other conveniences. Apply by note to
E. W. CHATER, No. 41 South-st.

WANTED TO RENT—A COTTAGE, WITH TWO or three rooms, or two rooms in the house with a respectable American family, by a widow lady and her son, eight years old, from five to ten miles in the country, or in a village near some railroad leading to New-York City. Address, for 3 days, stating terms, M. A. H., Box No. 175 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE (NO children,) part of a furnished house, suitable for housekeeping; must be in good location, and first-class, with all the modern improvements; unexceptionable references given and required. Address O. L. B., Box No. 3,392 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A PLACE IN THE COUNtry, with 3 or 4 acres of land, and a house suitable for a gentleman's family of five persons, within one hour's ride of New-York; terms must be moderate. Address E. J. SPINK, No. 5 Beekman-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, desire to secure a genteelly furnished house in Brooklyn—the Heights preferred—on a lease of from one to five years. Satisfactory references given. Address P., Box No. 4,443 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—DESK ROOM OR PART OF AN OFfice, in the neighborhood of Wall, Broad or Front sts. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 2,307 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE FARM HOUSE AT HIGHLAND Dale will be opened for the reception of boarders on May 1; the farm house is large, with conveniences for accommodating fifty boarders; the living, first-class country fare; situation on the side of the mountain, one and a half miles from Stroudsburgh, Pennsylvania; the cars leave for Stroudsburgh daily from foot Cortlandt-st., arriving in time to dine at the farm house. For salubrious location, beautiful scenery, good living, &c., &c., this place is not to be surpassed, and may be hardly equaled in the Union. Address CHARLES FOULKE, Stroudsburgh, Monroe County, Pennsylvania.
Refer by permission to JOSEPH K. BURY, No. 84 Beaver-st.; CALEB G. EVANS, No. 4 College-place, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT STAMFORD, Conn., ten minutes' walk from depot; house very pleasantly situated and stable attached. For particulars inquire of Mrs. NOAH KNAPP, at Stamford, or A. B. KNAPP, No. 181 Chambers-st., New-York.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., manufacturers of furnaces, ranges, stoves, refrigerators, &c., have removed their office and salesroom from No. 260 Canal-st., to No. 234 Water-st., fourth door north of Beekman-st.

REMOVAL.—EDWIN WEST, M. D., OF NO. 111 Amity-st., will remove on May 2, 1864, to No. 42 West Washington-place, second door west of 6th-av., north side.

REMOVAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE REmoved to No. 14 John-st.
BULKLEY, BROTHER & CO.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

LUMBER.—FOR SALE, EIGHTY THOUSAND feet Norway pine flooring, worked 1¼ and 1½ thick. A good article, and perfectly seasoned. Inquire of R. H. & L. TAYLOR, JR., No. 63 10th-av.

FOR SALE.

AT NORTH NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—850 lots and several houses, moderate prices and easy terms, taxes light, no assessments; cross 3d-av. Harlem River Bridge to 138th-st. avenues and streets correspond with those in New-York proper, all graded and ready for improvement; in every respect the most desirable property for permanent homes ever offered for sale in these suburbs; high ground, sandy subsoil, good water, gas, and a horse railroad along the westerly side of the property. Inquire of T. RAE, at the Land-office on the property, corner of 142d-st.

3,500 ACRES TIMBER LAND, IN THE wealthiest part of New-York, surrounded by improved farms, easy access to market, contains over 71,000,000 feet of hemlock, spruce, white pine, ash, birch, hard maple and cherry; 3,000,000 bushels charcoal; 47,000 cords hemlock bark, both wanted in the vicinity; water-power unfailing, sufficient to cut 6,000,000 feet a year; bark worth $1 per cord on the trees; land wanted as fast as cleared for farming, by the neighboring farmers at good prices; trees large and sound, five and seven logs to a tree; iron furnace adjoining and several tanneries near; iron ore formerly taken from the land and more supposed to exist; a plank road running through the tract; no better location in the State for a large lumbering business, tannery and manufactory for butter tubs and agricultural implements, having all the bark and hard wood on the premises. The land can be sold after the timber is cut, for as much as is now wanted for it all. Unquestionably the most valuable timber track in the State, and worth the attention of capitalists and lumbermen, to build up a manufacturing village and make money. Apply to E. LYON, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE, WITH NINE lots, southwest corner of Clinton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. The house is frescoed throughout; has every convenience; basement floor laid in black-walnut and ash; has store-room, milk-room, laundry, kitchen, &c.; on first floor, drawing-room, parlor, library, in black-walnut; dining-room, in solid oak; elaborately-carved buffet, mantel and mirror frame, with marquetrie floor; the bedrooms are airy and handsome. Part or all of the furniture (made to order without regard to expense) will be sold with the house, if desired. On the premises is a billiard-room and bowling-alley, elegantly fitted. The stable has two box and two plain stalls, and carriage-room fitted in chestnut; loft, coachman's-room, &c., &c.
Also 13 lots of land on New-York av., Dean and Bergen sts., Brooklyn. Apply to
ABIEL HEYWOOD, No. 38 Burling-slip, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM, COMPLETEly furnished, for sale or exchange.—Nearly 200 acres on the Sound, within 6 miles of Harlem. The improvements on the shore front alone cost over $100,000. There are several beautiful building sites lying back, which will be in great request when the Shore Line Railroad is built. Enough can be realized from this source to repay the whole amount now asked for the property, leaving the entire front, with all the valuable improvements, free of cost to the purchaser. Apply to WARD McLEAN (late Field & McLean,) No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1¼ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises, to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS—A fine country residence at Croton Falls, Westchester County, five minutes' walk from depot of Harlem Railroad, a large Gothic house, with modern improvements; grounds contain 36 acres. A good stock of fruit trees, fine garden and cold granery. All necessary farm and outbuildings; ice house filled; houses for gardener and coachman; a pond and stream within the grounds; shade trees and shrubbery in abundance. More land may be had if desired. Price, $22,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, suitable for a gentleman doing business in the City, situated one mile from the Richmond Valley Station on the Staten Island Railroad. The place consists of ten acres of good land, well stocked with choice fruit trees and shrubbery. The house is a modern built two-story basement and attic, and commands an extensive view of Amboy, Raritan Bay, Sandy Hook, &c. For further particulars, inquire of J. CARLETON, No. 368 Broadway, or GEO. W. LYON, Richmond Valley, S. I.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—In and near the village of Madison, Morris County, New-Jersey; 8 good farms; 4 of them not to be excelled within the State; located within 10 minutes' walk of the railroad depot; these farms are from 80 acres up to 200 acres; good large house and outbuildings; worthy the attention of those who are in want of good farms; also, house and lots, building sites, &c. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverly House, Madison.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, A VERY handsome place, in a healthy, commanding location, completely furnished; also, horses, carriages, and every requirement of comfort and elegance. The horses, which are very valuable, and the carriages mostly new, are alone worth $5,000. The owner being about to visit Europe, will sell the whole place and all its appurtenances, for $35,000, if applied for immediately. Part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—IN THE town of East Chester, near the Mount Vernon depots of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, 14 miles from the City, consisting of 70 acres of land, 14 acres in wood, balance under cultivation; 400 fruit trees, house, barns, &c. Neighborhood very good; churches, schools, stores, &c., convenient. Price $23,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE MANSION HOUSE AT ATlantic City, N. J. This popular hotel, situated on Pennsylvania-av., with the furniture, will be sold on accommodating terms; the house is well arranged, abounds with every convenience and comfort, and altogether is one of the most delightful Summer resorts on the shore, and affords a splendid opportunity for an enterprising man to make money. Apply to
B. F. GLENN, No. 128 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, A THREE-STORY house with 11 rooms, bath-room, gas, and all other modern conveniences, together with a first-class stable and garden, situated on the river, within three minutes' walk of the depot and steamboat landing; a very desirable residence for a person doing business in New-York. Apply to B. A. STARR, Yonkers; or at the office of JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AT RIVERDALE, on the Hudson, 14 miles from Chambers-st., half mile from depot; eight acres, high ground, beautiful view, fine trees and shrubbery, attractive woods, variety of fruits, vegetable garden, &c.; stream of water running through, perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable, near female institute and churches; house large and handsome, bath-room, furnace, gas, &c. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 161 Broadway.

AT CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—FOR sale or to let, a large brick mansion, water throughout, with fourteen acres of land, choice fruits and fine shade trees. Location near the water, and views finest on the Hudson. Access by boats several times a day; also, by Hudson River Railroad. For particulars, inquire of S. C. GILLIS, Cornwall, N. Y., or of A. J. ROE, No. 38 Pine-st.

$3,400—FOR SALE—THE TWO NEW TWO-story and basement brick houses containing 9 rooms, subcellar, plenty of pantries, water and gas, stone stoops, marble mantels, yards and sidewalk flagged, located on Walworth-st., 150 feet north from DeKalb-av., Brooklyn, on which the cars run to Catharine and Fulton ferries; terms easy; possession given immediately. Apply to J. CLARK on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN FAIRFIELD, Conn., a modern house, containing 14 rooms, of gentle elevated site, upon a plot of two acres, with trees and shrubbery well advanced, near the centre of the village, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot. Price, $6,000; rent, $400 per annum. Apply to E. W. LYON, No. 326 Broadway.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT MORRISTOWN.—An elegant house and 230 acres, splendidly furnished and beautifully situated, directly on Schooley's Mountains; house 50x75 feet, three stories; contains 19 rooms, farm-house, barns, carriage-house, stables, all in best of order; possession June 1, 1864. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 60 William-st., New-York, 9 till 1 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—NO. 26 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; large gardens in front; and the block is one of the pleasantest in the City; the furniture will be sold with the house if wanted. Apply on the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 6 WEST 39th-st., 150 feet west of 5th-av., together with the furniture contained therein. Full lot. Brown-stone front; in perfect order and complete in all particulars. For further information, apply to the owner, Nos. 81 and 83 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—AT HASTINGS-UPON-HUDSON, a country seat and building sites, belonging to the estate of the late Alex. Birnie, deceased. The house will be sold, with the whole or a part of the grounds. Inquire on the premises, or of R. S. ROWLEY, No. 197 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH barn and outbuildings and ten acres of choice land, with fruit garden; one hour from the City by New-Jersey Central Railroad, and near the station. Price $3,200. N. G. FOSTER, No. 187 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS—A first-rate water power at Croton Falls, Westchester County, a few rods from the depot of Harlem Railroad; more or less land, to suit the purchaser. Price, $4,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WHITE PLAINS—A double two-story and attic frame house, with one acre of land, carriage-house, stable, fine garden, fruit, &c., ten minutes' walk from railroad depot. Apply to E. B. LITTELL & CO., No. 114 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, NO. 33 WEST 38th-st., a full-sized house, brown stone, and just completed in the best manner with all improvements. Apply on the premises, or to LOPER & DAVIS, 36th-st., corner of 1st-av.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A snug gothic cottage, 9 rooms, ½ acre of land, 10 minutes' walk from depot; price $3,300; possession given immediately. DILLENBECK & BARNES, 12 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED four-story houses; Broadway and 5th-av., near 34th-st.; now let and paying large interest. Terms easy. Address W. M., Madison-square Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ONE HUNDRED acres, near English Neighborhood, New-Jersey, and near the railroad depot. For particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

CORNWALL—FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR THE Summer or year, several beautiful places, with from five to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N.Y.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—AT a low figure. Commission allowed to brokers. ALLEN VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, DEC. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County and State) ——————
(Date) ——————

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ————, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and pledge myself to enter into written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,
——————

Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the County of ————, and State of ————, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ———— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ———— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids, if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1864.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, May 5, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.:

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Eighty-fourth-street, between Avenues A and B.
For re-setting curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
For regulating, grading, curb and guttering Little Twelfth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
For regulating and grading, curb and guttering West-street, between Hammond and Hoboken streets.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Eighteenth-street, between Avenue A and East River.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Sixtieth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Sixty-second-street, between Third-avenue and Lexington-avenue.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Avenue C, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.
For curbing, guttering and flagging westerly side of Seventh-avenue, from West Twelfth-street to Greenwich-avenue; also, easterly side of Greenwich-avenue, from West Twelfth-street to Seventh-avenue.
For flagging, full width, Forty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
For filling between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and Third and Lexington avenues.
For rebuilding pier Number Forty-six, North River.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated Street Department, New-York, April 23, 1864.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at the office of the Minnesota Central Railway Company, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, until the 5th day of May, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry and bridging on the branch line of said road from Mendota to St. Paul.

The work comprises a large amount of sand-rock excavation, and the masonry and superstructure of a bridge across the Mississippi River.

Notice is hereby given that on or about the same date, the work of completing the grading, masonry and bridging on the main line of said road, from Farribault to the Iowa State line, (57) fifty-seven miles, will be contracted for.

The work upon the branch line is of a very heavy character, and is worthy the attention of responsible contractors.

Payments will be made monthly, in cash, and bids received for the work in small or large quantities, the company reserving the right to reject any bids not satisfactory as to price or as to the responsibility of the parties making the same.

For information with regard to said work, application may be made to the Company's Chief Engineer, at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
D. C. SHEPARD, Chief Engineer.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 302 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next, for furnishing by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City:
Cavalry Trowsers.
Veteran Reserve Corps' Jackets, sky blue.
Knit Shirts.
Service Chevrons.
Mosquito Bars.
Haversacks.
Burlaps for baling.

Samples or specifications of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can complete the delivery of the quantity they bid for. They will submit, with their proposals, a sample of the article they propose to furnish.

A proper guaranty must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part, or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed, for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing" (here insert the article bid for) and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAY, the 2d of May next, for furnishing, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City,
Cavalry boots, pegged, 2s to 13s.
Cavalry boots, sewed, 9s to 13s.
Bootees, pegged, No. 4s.
Bootees, pegged, 5s to 13s.
Negro brogans, 8s to 15s.
Engineers' overalls.
Woolen stockings.
Cavalry guidons.
Worsted lace, yellow, 1½-inch and ¾-inch.
Worsted lace, S. B., 1½-inch and ¾-inch.
Packing boxes.

Samples or specifications of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will present a sample of the articles which they propose to deliver, and state the quantity they wish to supply, and how fast they can make deliveries.

A proper guaranty must accompany all proposals for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for furnishing," (here insert the article bid for), and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, NOT BAD LOOKing, desires to open a correspondence with a young lady between 17 and 21 years of age. She must be of respectable family, educated and talented, with a kind and gentle disposition. Other qualifications beside beauty and wealth are necessary. Address B. J. BENNETT, Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, PARKERSBURGH, VA., April 20, 1864.

The Baltimore and Ohio, and Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Companies will receive sealed proposals at this office, until the 12th day of May next, for the masonry of the Railroad Bridge to be built over the Ohio River at Parkersburgh, West Virginia.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Engineer's office, at Parkersburgh. The companies reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Payments monthly, in cash, with proper reservation as security for the fulfillment of the contract.

This will be an extensive work, well worth the attention of first-class contractors.

JAMES L. RANDOLPH, Engineer.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 56 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 31, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, that will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
E. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WASHINGTON COUNTY BANK.
Pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, notice is hereby given to persons holding the bills of the Washington County Bank, (Carolina Mills,) Rhode Island, that the same must be presented, with the name of the owner on the back of each bill, to the subscriber, on or before the 31st day of March next, in order to entitle the owner to a dividend thereon.

The public are cautioned against purchasing bills of the Bank of a recent issue, taken by parties for circulation, for which no consideration has been given, as they will not be entitled to any dividend.

WINGATE HAYES,
Receiver of Washington County Bank.
PROVIDENCE, Jan. 1, 1864.

N. B.—The time for presenting the bills has been extended by the Court to April 30, 1864.
WINGATE HAYES, Receiver.
PROVIDENCE, April 11, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is the intention of the undersigned to form an incorporated company, under and pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to provide for the Incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June [illegible], 1853, and the several acts amendatory thereto, for the purpose of transacting the business of Insurance, that is to say, to make insurance on dwelling-houses, stores and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, and that the principal office for the transaction of the business of said company will be located in the City of New-York.

Dated at the City of New-York this twenty-sixth day of April, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four.

WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
ROBERT DUNLAP,
THOMAS McLELLAND,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,
CHARLES HUDSON,
JOHN S. MARTIN,
JOHN N. HAYWARD,
CONRAD BRAHER, Jr.,
GEORGE W. LANE,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN,
PEARSON S HALSTEAD,
BRESSLER H. PRAN,
JAMES W. TRASK,
HENRY P. DEGRAF,
JACOB FISK.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the current week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of reenlisting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 8 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-YORK AND NOVA SCOTIA GOLD COMPANY.
The stockholders are hereby notified that the annual election of officers to serve the ensuing year will take place at their office, No. 8 Hanover-st., on Tuesday, the 10th of May, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.
D. C. NEWSON, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO.
OFFICE, No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
At a meeting of the Directors of this company, on the 22d inst., Mr. E. D. SKIDMORE (formerly of the Howard Insurance Co.) was unanimously elected Secretary.
GEO. HODGSDON, President.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Copper Creek Mining Company will be held at No. 9 Park-place, in this City, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of completing the organization adopting by-laws and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.
JAMES O. SARGENT,
DAVID B. TURNER.
Two of the persons named in the Articles of Association.

OFFICE ST. CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 30, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY DUE on the first day of May, will be paid by the New-York National Exchange Bank.
A. P. BERTHOUD, President.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL sell 1,000 shares of stock in the American Flag Gold Mining Company, for $6 per share. A report of the financial affairs of the company can be had at their office, No. 18 Pine-st. C. P. SYERS, No. 18 Pine-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and sixty-five dollars will be paid for each upon inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1864.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.—HORSES suitable for cavalry purposes, between the ages of 5 and 10 may be presented for inspection at the Government Stables, on 28th-st.; $140 will be paid for each horse accepted; no mares received.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CLOSELY MATCHED horses, 5 years old, warranted in all respects, with light-road wagon, new, double harness in complete order, and will be sold at a fair price, as the owner has no use for them; can be seen between 12 and 1 o'clock this day. Inquire of ROWLAND JOHNSON, No. 88 Beaver-st.

AT PRIVATE SALE—CARRIAGES OF EVERY description, phaetons, top and no top buggies, of piano and coal box patterns; new and second hand rockaways; light two-seat park and jump-seat wagons; also, light six-seat coach, harness, &c., by OSGOOD & COOK, No. 83 Cedar-st.

ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE—SIX SEATS, IN good order, for sale for want of use, cheap, at KEELER'S stable, No. 55 West 30th-st., one door from 6th-av.

MEDICAL.

SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES

NEW HYGIENIC ESTABLISHMENT,

DEBILITY OF MEN

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE

DR. FOWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MACHINISTS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE.

ALSO, FOR SALE.

ALSO, FOR SALE.

TO BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE.

A LARGE LOT OF RICH MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME

FURNITURE WANTED—DOUBLE SET PARLOR

PIER-GLASS FOR SALE—WITH MARBLE-

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE NEW

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. CO'S.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM RIVER.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR BUILDINGS.

DONATIONS.

THE RECEIPT OF THE FOLLOWING

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EXCURSIONS.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

MUSICAL.

INSTRUCTION.

TEACHERS.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Evening Exchanges.

$10,000 Amer. Gold	178½	100 M. S. & N. I. R.R.	87¼
300 Erie R.	118¾	100 do.	88
200 Hud. R. R.	136½	100 do.	88
200 Reading R.	130¼	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	137
200 Bucks C. L. Co.	17¼	100 Rock Isl. R.	113¾

The great success attending the "Boy" books which the Messrs. Tilton originated, has induced many imitations, yet *The Bobbin Boy*—life of Banks; *The Drummer Boy*, the great favorite with the boys, and *The Printer Boy*, hold their place, and immense sales are being made with them. A new edition of each, with the wonderful adventures of *Dick Onslow Among the Red Skins*, are advertised in our columns to-day. Messrs. T. will publish in a few days a new book for boys and girls, by a favorite author, that will for a time engross all attention. It is called *The Little Sabot*.—*Boston Traveller.*

[Advertisement.]

Brown's Bronchial Troches.—We would call the special attention of clergymen and teachers to "Brown's Bronchial Troches." It is well known to our readers that we do not admit medicines to our columns. We advertise these Troches because, after a trial of them, we are satisfied that they are the best thing of the kind extant.—*Chicago School Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

Certificate: In the ladies' hairdressing business for over ten years, and having constantly used different kinds of Hair Dyes, I find Boswell & Warren's Colorific, for changing Hair to a beautiful Brown or Black, the best and more satisfactory to my customers than any Hair Dye in use.

J. O'BRIEN,
Ladies' Hairdresser, No. 677½ Broadway, N. Y.

One application. No wash or preparation. Try it. You will use no other. General Depot No. 9 Dey-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Knox's Spring Style.—The new style of a hat introduced by KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., is creating a sensation; for it is one of the neatest and most tasteful articles of the kind that has ever been introduced. The gentleman has for years been famous for the taste in hats he every season brings out, and his latest production will increase his fame, and they will undoubtedly be very generally worn.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

New and beautiful English royal velvet and Brussels carpeting; also, imperial three-ply and tapestry ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, matting, oil-cloths, from three to twenty-four feet wide; window shades, table covers, &c., at reasonable prices; all goods guaranteed. Look for HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

The Fort Pillow massacre will be handed down in history as one of the most cold-blooded incidents of human warfare. How peaceful communities should prize the privilege of the undisturbed use of Kent's East India Coffee! Sold by grocers at 25 cents per pound. Ask for Kent's. General depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

Demorest's New-York Illustrated News.—Brilliant and popular music. The "Song of all Songs" in this week's number, with spicy, valuable, illustrated and interesting literary matter, universally acknowledged to be the most spicy and graphic weekly now published.

[Advertisement.]

Window Shades at Retail.—White, Buff, Green and Blue Holland, and all new patterns of Gilt Shades. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, Window Shade Manufacturers, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Window Shade Fixtures.
BRAY'S PATENT, BEST IN USE.
For sale by G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

MARRIED.

Austin—Whitehouse.—In Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday morning, by Right Rev. H. J. Whitehouse, D. D., assisted by Rev. E. A. Hoffman, Rector, Charles B. Austin, of South America, to C. Adelaide, daughter of Edward Whitehouse.

Bannister—Collier.—At Freehold, N. J., on Thursday, April 28, by Rev. R. W. Collier, L. S. Bannister, of Phelps, N. Y., to Frances M. Collier, sister of the officiating clergyman.

Cately—Gilbert.—On Friday, April 29, at Trinity M. E. Church, by Rev. Alfred Cookman, Sam'l E. Cately to Miss M. A. Gilbert, all of this City.

Cooper—James.—At Trinity Chapel, on Thursday, April 28, by Rev. Mr. Walsh, of Rhinebeck, Charles H. Cooper to Mamie B. James, daughter of Augustus James, of Dutchess County.

Chesebrough—McCurdy.—On Thursday, April 28, at Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, assisted by Rev. J. N. Stansbury, of Christ Church, Newark, Robert A. Chesebrough to Maggie, daughter of D. A. McCurdy, of New-Rochelle.

Finch—Bronson.—In Christ Church, Hartford, Conn., on Thursday, April 28, by Rev. Prof. Francis T. Russell, Rev. F. Vroomans Finch, of Greenfield, Mass., and Miss Harriet A. Bronson, of Hartford.

Little—Clarke.—At Trinity Church New-York, on Thursday, April 28, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., William Little, of Caledonia, C. W., to Harriet Mary, only daughter of the late Joseph Clare, of this City.

Patterson—Moore.—At Tarrytown, on Sunday, March 27, by Rev. Edmund Guilbert, Sergt. Wm. Edward Patterson, of the 7th New-York Artillery, to Lizzie Estella, daughter of the late A. D. Moore, of Tarrytown. No cards.

Pendleton—Marcy.—On Thursday, April 28, by Rev. N. H. Schenck, of Baltimore, Edmund H. Pendleton, of Cincinnati and Cornelia, only daughter of the late Hon. Wm. L. Marcy.

Reynolds—Van Beuren.—On Thursday, April 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, James B. Reynolds, M. D., to Miss Josephine F., third daughter of M. H. Van Beuren, Esq., all of this City.

Read—Caughey.—In Yorkville, on Wednesday evening, April 27, by Rev. F. Bottome, Mr. John Read to Miss Elisabeth Caughey, all of this City.

Slauson—McIntosh.—On Thursday evening, April 28, by Rev. John A. Roche, Andrew J. Slauson to Selina A. McIntosh, both of this City.

Fairfield County papers please copy.

Smith—Marsden.—On the afternoon of Tuesday, April 26, at the Chapel of St. John, by Rev. Dr. Dix, Oscar G. Smith, M. D., to Isabella, eldest daughter of Rev. T. Marsden.

Turner—Chisholm.—On Thursday, April 28, by Rev. Mr. Ridgeway, William H. Turner to Miss Mary Chisholm.

Timpson—Whitbaker.—On Thursday, April 28, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, Thomas French Timpson to Margaret Elleanor Whitbaker, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

Aldrich.—In Orange, N. J., on Thursday night, April 28, Edwin E. Aldrich, recently of Brooklyn, in the 34th year of his age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, at the Clinton-av. Congregational Church, Brooklyn, on Monday, May 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Abeel.—On Friday, April 29, in the full faith of a blessed immortality, Mary Ann Abeel, wife of Douw D. Williamson.

Funeral on Sunday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 134 East 24th-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Baird.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Friday, April 29, Mrs. Fermine C. A. Baird, widow of the late Rev. Robert Baird, D. D., in the 60th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Monday, May 2, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers. The friends of the family are invited to attend. A train leaves the Hudson River Railroad Depot in Chambers-st., at 1 o'clock, and, returning, leaves Yonkers at 4½ P. M.

Ball.—At Clifton, near Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, April 27, Evelina, wife of Hon. Flamen Ball, of Cincinnati, and daughter of the late Capt. Samuel M. Chandler, of this City.

Belloni.—On Thursday, April 28, of typhoid pneumonia, Louis J. Belloni, in the 68th year of his age.

He was born in Genoa, Italy, and has been a resident of this City for the past 50 years.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

Hine.—At New-Rochelle, Friday, April 29, Mrs. Phebe Hine, in the 74th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence in New-Rochelle, on Sunday, May 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Hyde.—In Brooklyn, Friday, April 29, James S. Hyde, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, May 1, at 4½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 64 Jerolaman-st.

Keith.—At No. 44 Union-square, on Friday, April 29, C. Clarence T. Keith, aged 22 years and 8 days.

The funeral services will be held at Christ Church, corner of Fifth-av. and 35th-st., on Sunday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are requested to attend, without further invitation.

King.—On Friday evening, April 29, Helen Shelton, daughter of Peter V. and Eliza A. King, in the 10th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, on Monday, May 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Lawrence.—At his late residence, in Southport, Conn., on Wednesday, April 27, John F. Lawrence, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at Trinity Church, Southport. The cars leaving the depot corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., at 11½ o'clock, will arrive in time for the funeral.

Nellis.—On Thursday afternoon, April 28, Phebe, relict of the late Robert G. Nellis, aged 63 years and [illegible] months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 209 West 27th-st., on Saturday morning, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

Fort Plain papers please copy.

Paxton.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, April 28, Mrs. Eliza Paxton, in the 70th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles Kelsey, No. 83 Concord-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

Rooме.—On Thursday, April 28, Francis Oakley Roome, aged 5 years, 3 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Wm. Smith, Jr., No. 276 West 19th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Rowan.—On Friday morning, April 29, after a short illness, James H. Rowan, late Commander in the United States Navy, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Acacia Lodge, No. 327, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Church, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Smith.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 27, Miss Margaret Augusta, adopted daughter of Charles E. and Mary Ann Smith, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Saturday, April 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 128 Henry-st.

Waite.—On Friday, April 29, Le Grand Lockwood, aged 9 months and 3 days, youngest child of Albert S. and Mary H. Waite.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his parents, No. 68 West 51st-st., on Sunday, May 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Van Nostrand.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 28, Benjamin T. Van Nostrand, of pneumonia, aged 30 years.

Funeral will take place at the house of his father-in-law, Mr. Henry E. Kummel, in Clinton-av., fifth house northeast from Myrtle, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father, Mr. Samuel Van Nostrand, are invited to attend, without further notice. Remains to be interred at Hempstead.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 00 | Sun sets..... 6 54 | Moon rises. 1 25
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 2 45 | Gov. Island.. 3 34 | Hell Gate.. 5 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, April 29.

Cleared.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, W. Dressell.

Ship Oswego, Norton, New-Orleans, Sturgis, Clearman & Co.

Barks Henry Trowbridge, Dunne, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Ernestine, (Br.,) Kinney, Glasgow, Edmonston Bros.; John Carver, Nichols, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Queen of the Fleet, (Br.,) Hilton, Quebec, Edmonston Bros.

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Sloops Rhode Island, Wightman, Providence, L. Kenny; Warren, Cummings, Providence, Ferguson & Wood.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Admiral, Eaton, from the Coast Blockading Squadron. Left New-Orleans April 16, and Key West 24th. On the 26th, spoke steamer Creole, hence for New-Orleans.

U. S. steam transport Tillie, Bourne, Alexandria 30 hours to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Lizzie Moses, (of Bath,) Delano, San Francisco Nov. 26, with mdse. to W. T. Coleman & Co. Crossed the equator in the Pacific, Dec. 23, in lon. 119 56 west; Cape Horn, Jan. 26; crossed the line in the Atlantic, March 15, in lon. 36; 111 ds. out. Lost the N.E. trades in 15 north.

Ship Eliza Mary, (of London,) Ingraham, Buenos Ayres, 60 ds., with wool and hides to E. E. Davidson.

Ship Argosy, (new,) King, Warren, R. I.

Bark Kahlamhia, (of Liverpool,) Gordon, Foo Chow Dec. 21, passed Angier Jan. 10, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 20, crossed the equator in the Atlantic March 18, in lon. 30 30, with teas, etc., to Booth & Co. Had light variable winds and no N. E. trades.

Bark Caroline, (of Rockland,) Packard, Trinidad 16 ds., with molasses to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Laura Russ, Brown, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Sheffield, (Br.,) Robertson, Providence, in ballast.

Bark Sacramento, ——, New-Bedford.

Bark Hero, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Goudy, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar and honey to Edmonston Bros.

Bark Campanero, (of Liverpool,) Dubel, Palermo 16 ds., with fruit to Pendergast Bros.

Brig Christa C. Colson, Colson, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to R. D. Brookman.

Brig Ada Purvis, (of Pictou,) Smith, Cienfuegos 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to B. F. Small & Co.

BELOW—A foreign bark from Canton; bark Henry.

WIND—At sunset, N., and light.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, April 29—Arr. bark Vercengetix, from Surinam; schr. Lord Clyde, from Turks Island. Below, Harrisburgh, Wiswell, New-Orleans; bark Oder, McKenzie, Havana.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29—Arr. brig J. W. Drisko, Buckman, Matanzas.

NEWPORT, April 29—Arr. brig Henry Leeds, Smith, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Sailed.

April 29—Steamers Fairbanks, Daniel Webster, Quinnebaug, Detroit, A. Hardee, Oswego.

Ship Helvetia.

Barks Ilva, Johanna Martin, Roman, D. H. De Wolf, Fleetwing, Patias, Moldavian.

Brigs South Boston, T. & W. Rowland, Cupid, Fearless, Aondia, Mary E. Rowland.

Schooners J. B. Auger, Magellan, Mary Mannin, D. Baylis, Eothen, Thrasher, Mignionette, Robert Caldwell, John Foster, Ida dela Terre.

Barge H. Perkins.

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Authors of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c., pay exclusive attention to the treatment of

DEAFNESS,

Discharges from the Ear,

Noises in the Head,

CATARRH,

And all the various diseases of the

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Dr. E. B. LIGHTHILL has entirely recovered from his recent severe illness, and will henceforth be in constant attendance during the regular office hours.

RECENT TESTIMONIALS.

CATARRH CURED.
FROM REV. FRED. S. JEWELL,
PROFESSOR OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, ALBANY, N. Y.

This may certify that I have been, since 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of catarrh, marked by a highly inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the cavities of the head, producing a most distressing species of headache, for days at a time, wholly incapacitating me from business, and, during the paroxysms, confining me to the bed. In some instances the inflammation has extended to the teeth, occasioning toothache; to the throat, producing hoarseness and partial loss of voice; and twice it has so affected the left eye as to confine me for a month or more to a darkened room. These attacks have been accompanied by strong febrile symptoms; by stoppages of the head, and in the first stages by watery discharges from the nose, and subsequently becoming acrid and yellow, and, toward the close of the attack, becoming bloody and purulent. I have tried medicines of almost every kind; external applications to the head, such as camphor, ginger, hot vinegar, snuffs of some half dozen kinds, and other catarrhal preparations, together with internal remedies, such as alteratives, cathartics and emetics. These have produced no change in the occurrence or character of the disease, and, in most cases with little or no temporary relief. I had come, at length, to believe the disease to be practically beyond either cure or material alleviation.

Under these circumstances, I was led, some five months ago, to make a trial of Dr. Lighthill's treatment. His method at once approved itself to my judgment as simple, philosophical, and likely to be effective. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which he labored in dealing with a disease of such long standing, aggravated by nervous debility and dyspepsia, and constantly induced by the accidents of my professional labor, I found the treatment reaching the disease as it had never been reached before, and producing such a modification and alleviation of its character as I had supposed impossible. I chronicle the result thus:

Although I have been situated several times so that I should formerly have believed a severe attack of my catarrh inevitable, I have escaped thus far; the symptoms of threatened attack have been very light, and have yielded to the remedies employed by Dr. Lighthill, without the need of recourse to the old hot fermentations, or emetics, and the discharges from the head have resumed the original and natural condition. That I have been able to obtain so material a relief is to me a cause of gratitude. In that alone I am repaid for whatever the treatment may have cost me.

I make this statement unsolicited, as a means of acknowledging my obligations to Dr. Lighthill's method of treating catarrh, and with a view to aid any who may have suffered from that disease in forming a just opinion of its merits, and its probable utility in their own case.

FREDERICK S. JEWELL.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14, 1864.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DEAFNESS.

From Rev. Joseph M. Clarke, Rector of St. James' Church.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 20, 1864.

I have been deaf in one ear ever since I was in College, some twenty years ago. By the skill of Dr. Lighthill, its hearing was entirely restored, so that now I hear alike with both ears, and I find that I can use my voice with much more ease and comfort than before.

JOSEPH M. CLARKE.

From the Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

Since I first publicly acknowledged the great benefit which I received from the skillful treatment of Dr. Lighthill, in regard to my hearing, letters of inquiry have incessantly poured upon me from all parts of the country, from parties desiring to learn the particulars of my case, and I am indeed surprised at the number of individuals who are affected similar to the manner in which I have been, and, therefore, feel it more and more a sacred duty which I owe to these sufferers, to direct them to a proper and reliable source to obtain the benefit they so much covet, and which so many afflicted ones have hitherto sought in vain, just as I had done previous to applying to Dr. Lighthill.

I had from infancy one very deaf ear, which always discharged more or less offensive matter, and was the source of the greatest annoyance and discomfort to me. Last year the other ear also became diseased, and both ears discharged a yellow matter, very profuse and highly offensive. My hearing became very much impaired, and the discharge produced the greatest debility of body and depression of spirits. I applied to my family physician and other practitioners, without deriving any benefit, and almost despaired of being restored to health, when, providentially, I applied to Dr. Lighthill. Under his treatment my ears began to improve at once, and continued to do so until, in a comparatively short time, both ears were healed, the discharge removed, and my hearing restored. At first I feared the cure would not be permanent, or that the stoppage of a discharge of so long standing might prove detrimental to my general health—a fear which I find a great many entertain in regard to the removal of discharge from the ear. My experience, however, has proved conclusively that my apprehensions were entirely groundless in both respects, for both ears are as well, and my hearing is as good at present, as the day I left off treatment, and the stoppage of discharge, instead of proving detrimental to my health, has given the highest elasticity and vigor to my body, and a flow of spirits not experienced for a long time previous.

I wish that the above might serve as a general answer to the interested, but should one or the other desire to apply to me personally, or by letter, I will cheerfully satisfy reasonable demands upon my time.

I avail myself of this opportunity of again publicly expressing my deeply-felt gratitude to Dr. Lighthill, whom I esteem as a gentleman and a man of science, in whom the highest confidence may be placed. JOHN NOTT.

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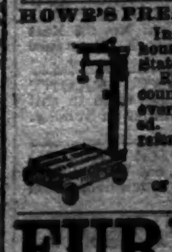

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Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparation contains no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman,
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SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

ENTRY OF MOSQUERA INTO CARTHAGENA.

A Message to the House of Representatives.

The following correspondence and extracts furnish interesting details of the Central and South American news, received by the Champion.

PANAMA.

AFFAIRS IN ECUADOR AND CAUCA—A MOVEMENT AGAINST PAJAN—NAVAL NEWS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Monday, April 18, 1864.

The steamers from Central and South America and from Carthagena, are not due till the 20th, consequently there is nothing from any of these points except some important items from Ecuador. Congress was in session in that Republic. The message of President Garcia Moreno is only remarkable for its indications that the President will urge with all his power the approval of the Concordat he celebrated last year with the Pope of Rome, and which is so violently opposed by all liberal Ecuadorians. On the 22d March, Congress declared Señor Rafael Carvajal to be legally elected Vice-President of the Republic. The same day Congress refused to accept the resignation of the President.

From our State of Cauca we have a report, not entitled to very great credit, that a movement against Governor Pajan, headed by Gen. Jose Sarmiento and favored by Gen. Mosquera, has taken place. Our next news from Bogota will probably give us the accession to the Presidency of Señor Manuel Murillo and his message to Congress.

In Panama there is nothing of much note. Under Gov. Santacoloma matters seem to be progressing more quietly than heretofore, and the funds of the State are better managed. The officials are not only paid present salaries, but something monthly for arrearages. A strict accountability is exacted from all subordinates in regard to the funds of the State, and the administration of justice is better attended to than for some time past. Foreigners and their interests are well attended to by the new Governor, and a disposition is manifested to listen to their complaints and adopt their suggestions in the regulation of trade, &c. A new commercial tax law will be recommended by the Governor to the next assembly in place of the present one, which gives much dissatisfaction, and the tax on foreign spirits and tobacco will be abolished.

We have in port the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* and H. B. M.'s war-ship *Devastation*. One evening last week the officers on the latter ship gave an amateur theatrical exhibition and ball on board, which was attended by many of the native and foreign residents of Panama and Aspinwall. The ladies were particularly well pleased with the entertainment. The United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* was on the South coast, at Valparaiso, when last heard from. The flag-ship *Lancaster* left Acapulco, for Magdalena Bay, eight days since. The United States storeship *Farallones* has left Acapulco for San Francisco. The United States gunboat *Saginaw* was at Acapulco. Part of the French fleet, including the flagship, had gone from Acapulco to the northward.

There is no war ship of any nation in Aspinwall. The railroad company's barge *Anabella* is in port, and several coal ships. Also, the British steamship *Thames*, from Greytown. Capt. Webster reports that the new channel at Greytown is completely filled up with sand, and that the old channel is only about ten yards wide and six feet deep. The transit company, however, were actively at work in trying to effect improvements in the harbor and river, and the people seemed to think the day was not far distant, when they would have a California steamship line.

The Vanderbilt steamer *Champion*, which left New-York on the 4th, did not reach Aspinwall until 4½ P. M. of the 16th. The home passengers for the *Champion* reached Aspinwall an hour or two after, and have been detained there two days for her to discharge cargo and take in coals.

The American ship *Uncle Joe*, from New-York, arrived at this port on the 8th, with coals. The whale-bark *Charles & Edward* has discharged her 800 bbls. of oil, and it has been shipped across the Isthmus to New-York.

FROM CARTHAGENA.

ENTRY OF MOSQUERA.

From the Panama Star.

The advices from Carthagena are up to the 11th of last month, and more interesting than usual.

Mosquera made his triumphal entry on Feb. 29, among the thunder of guns and public acclamations. He was welcomed by commissions of both Houses of Congress, and on the 4th of March the Foreign Ministers and Consuls waited on him and congratulated him through their spokesman, Baron Gouri de Roslan, on his happy return.

Mosquera's answer to the speech made by the President of the Senate's commission is very characteristic. We extract the following paragraph:

"My age, my services during half a century, and the necessity that one and the same name should cease to be heard in the high offices, call me imperiously to a private life, and to a position where the citizen obeys and not commands. I know the dangers that threaten once more the public liberties, and in the Constitution is written the duty of the citizen. The illustrious Republican to whom I have to give up on the first of April the seat from which I speak to you, knows that he can depend on my assistance as he depends on my friendship, and if fanaticism and intolerance should unite to prolong the misfortunes, then all of us Columbians must support the new magistrate in the exercise of his functions, and with him the holy cause which our fathers invoked, and for securing which we spent more than half a century of fighting and of progress in the path of civilization. With a weak hand I grasped the arms fifty years ago, and if I have gained some honor in the public service, it will be nothing if I do not obtain that my last services are worthy to deserve that my fellow-citizens place my name side by side with those who, like Bolivar and Washington, have deserved to be admired by the people."

Congress has been busy in passing laws. The House of Representatives approved on March 7, after a third reading, the project of a decree "about the reestablishment of public order in Antioquia." On the 5th of the same month Mosquera addressed a message to the President of the House of Representatives in regard to the position of the priests and the revolution in Antioquia.

After stating that the greatest misfortune of the country are the priests, who put themselves as rulers and judges over the sovereign power of the State, he goes on to propose some remedies.

"These measures," he says, "ought to be, according to my opinion, and for the present time, that of sending immediately out of the republic those ministers of religious denominations who do not, without any reserve, addition or condition, take the legal oath to obey the Constitution, laws and authorities of the republic and of the State in which they reside, and to submit to and respect the sovereignty of the nation, they being free at any time to return to the country when they, having taken better advice, will submit and take the said oath.

"Prelates and dignitaries of the religious denominations, if they are not Columbians, are not to be admitted into the republic without the passport or permission of the National Executive, and heavy penalties have to be summarily imposed upon those who receive, circulate, fulfill and make fulfill, bulls encyclicals, briefs or other ecclesiastical decrees or mandates that come from foreign parts, whatever may be the religious denomination they belong to, before they have been examined by the same Executive and obtained the corresponding permission.

"By these saving measures, I believe, the misfortune that threatens the Republic can be averted; and if Congress, in its wisdom, accepts them, then there will be, in my opinion, no grave inconvenience in derogating the law in force about *Policia nacional en materia de cultos*, and I believe further, Mr. President, that so also the question of Antioquia is solved; because if the Government that may establish itself in that State does not fulfill and make fulfill, besides the Constitution and general laws of the Union, that especial one which I take the liberty to indicate in this message, then the duty of the General Government is clear, namely: to subdue the rebel Government and State by force; and for this case Congress and the Executive must act in common."

CENTRAL AMERICA.

From the Panama Star, April 18.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador*, Capt. Rathbun, from the Central American ports, arrived in our bay on the 8th inst., at noon. She brings the following freight:

For Liverpool—1,486 bags sugar, 772 do. coffee, 295 bales cotton, 34 do. India rubber, 37 seroons cocoa, 6 do. cana balsam, 3 barrels Brazil wood, 1 package specie. *For Southampton*—5 boxes specie, 14 do. plants, 1 do. segars, 9 seroons cochineal, 1 do. indigo. *For New-York*—3,185 dry hides, 7 bales damaged do., 128 bags coffee, 34 bales deer skins, 1 box samples. *For Aspinwall*—174 parcels lumber, 20 bags coffee. *For Panama*—775 packages.

COSTA RICA.

Our Costa Rica correspondent writes from San José that the coffee season is getting well advanced.

SEE NINTH PAGE---SUPPLEMENT

some 60,000 animals having already passed to the port. It is estimated that there will be 60,000 still to come. The season has been most favorable and has been drier than for many years past. Rain is at present much needed.

There is nothing of moment, and the republic is quiet and prosperous.

SALVADOR.

The National Congress closed its sessions on the 21st ult. A commission, headed by Miguel Brioso, waited on the President and accompanied him to the hall, where, after several speeches, Señor Dueñas solemnly declared the Constituent National Congress to be closed.

From private sources we learn that Congress, before adjourning, had agreed to take part in the Confederation of the South American States against foreign intervention.

We notice also the following appointments in the corps diplomatique of Salvador:

Victor Herran has been reinstalled as Salvadorian Chargé d'Affaires in France, and Gen. Pedro Romulo Negrete appointed Minister Plenipotentiary in England.

From Guatemala and Nicaragua we have received no papers this time.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

No Fears of a Drouth—Breadstuffs—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Great Salt Lake City, Thursday, March 31, 1864.

As in California, so here, the fears of drouth are abated somewhat. For a fortnight past the clouds have lowered and apparently tried to break over this parched valley, but in vain until Saturday, when one of the most furious storms of the season, wind and blinding snow swept over this region, a storm almost repeated on Tuesday. Of rains there has been a little, too, with prospect of more.

This wet will give the wheat sown an excellent chance to start, and considering the late additions of snow in the mountains, perhaps we may reckon the earliest crops of small grains as good as insured, which will take an anxious load of apprehension from the minds of thousands in this Territory, for a failure of the crops next Fall would reduce nearly every inhabitant of Utah to starvation.

Breadstuffs have been scarcer here than now, but I am told that the present are the maximum of prices known in the history of the Territory, not even excepting the time of the "grasshopper war," nine or ten years ago, when many a Mormon ate nothing for weeks but "sego" bulbs and weeds.

But even with the recent accumulations, the aggregate of snow in the mountains this year is reported considerably below the average. So we may conclude that in many places in the Territory, the later grown wheat, and all late crops, can scarcely be relied upon for a good yield, unless other snows and showers be vouchsafed in the interim.

The interest in the agricultural productions of this Territory does not concern the denizens thereof alone, but also the thousands of adventurous spirits who are now or will soon be engaged in developing the mineral resources of the neighboring Territories.

One of the scarcest articles in the market is butter. It sells now at eighty cents per pound, though some was sold a few days ago at a dollar and a quarter. The last is certainly a stiff price. I have known it bought here at ten cents, but not of late years.

A stranger to this city, or rather the business street of this city, seeing it now and having seen it a month ago, would scarcely recognize it, for the crowds of "miners"—meaning not only gold diggers and prospectors, but persons engaged in obtaining provisions for Idaho—are away with their early trains for the gold field of that Territory, and the places where such business men were wont to congregate, approximated somewhat to the style of a "deserted village." This, however, will only be temporary, for in little time the gold seeking emigration will pour through the streets.

Next week will doubtless be a great time, for the Mormon General Conference convened on Wednesday, and Mr. E. C. Briggs, the missionary from or in behalf of young Joseph Smith, of Nauvoo, advertises a conference on the same day. Thus there are to be two rival conferences in this City of the Saints. One needs the attributes of ubiquity to be able to do justice to both institutions.

Mr. Briggs is evidently very desirous of getting at the body of the Mormon people, though he finds his way hedged with difficulties, for he affirms, as may be expected, that Brigham Young is not at all inclined to assist him in this matter. So Briggs publishes a circular in the *Vedette*, denouncing Brigham and other leaders as wicked and mercenary shepherds, and inviting the flock to return to him (Briggs) as one of the true shepherds. He obtains a few followers and converts, and feels sanguine that he will be able to "do a great work" in recovering the lost sheep.

The present theatrical season closes next week. Among recent representations were "Satan in Paris" and the "Angel of Midnight." On the first performance of the last-named play, Mrs. Irwin took her benefit, and a bumper it was, for the house was crowded from gallery to parquet.

On Saturday Boucicault's long expected "Colleen Bawn" will be presented, for the benefit of the ladies of the "Deseret Dramatic Association." Next week there will certainly be full houses for the three or four nights of performance, as the country folks will all be in to attend to spiritual matters, and will no doubt desire to look in at the theatre as well, and worship in the temple of the drama.

One thing has been demonstrated during the past two Winters, that the Salt Lake Theatre cannot be supported on the strength of Salt Lake talent alone. Artists must be had from a distance. The Irwins have made a good thing of it the past Winter, and other adventurous professors of the histrionic art may do likewise, for Brigham's theatre is a big institution and a decidedly paying one too.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Alleged Conspiracy—Gen. Sickles—The Battles in Louisiana—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chicago, Monday, April 25, 1864.

The story of the *Herald* about an extensive conspiracy in the Northwest, to produce a revolution against the Government, is absurd. There are doubtless some leading spirits who would gladly inaugurate such a movement, but they know too well the power of the Government, and the strength of the loyal sentiment of our people to attempt it. Such reports can serve no other purpose than to encourage the rebels to renewed efforts and continued perseverance in their bad cause—and, perhaps, this was the original of setting them afloat.

I have seen a letter written since the late disaster in Louisiana, by a member of the Chicago Mercantile Battery. It confirms the worst features of that bad affair, and says that the expedition will have to be abandoned. The blame is distributed between Gens. Banks, Franklin and Stone. Our loss is put down at nearly 5,000 killed, wounded and prisoners and the rebel loss "something less, but heavy." It is evident from the very outlines of the affair that there was a fearful fault in generalship somewhere.

Gen. Sickles passed through this city last week, on his way South. He met with an enthusiastic reception, and enjoyed the "freedom of the city" while he remained here. On Thursday evening he delivered a public address in Bryan Hall. An immense throng turned out to greet him, and his speech was one of great ability; and, as might be expected from one who has given a leg to his country, thoroughly patriotic. How nobly contrasts such democracy as his with that of the "peace sneaks," and copperhead sympathizers with treason. There was one remark of his: "When I became a soldier, I ceased to be a partisan," the sentiment of which we could commend to other Generals of both parties, as well as to statesmen, who, at this crisis, are unable to rise above party.

The Three Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare was duly observed by his countrymen of the St. George's Society of this city on Saturday. There was a soirée at Bryan Hall, with music, speeches, &c., and a supper in the evening. In the afternoon the society went out to Rose Hill Cemetery, and planted an oak in their lot, to be known as the Shakespeare Oak, and in commemoration of this anniversary.

There is considerable excitement throughout the West just now, in relation to the pretty general effort which is being put forth to drive out of circulation the bills of all private banks, and to substitute Treasury Notes, and the issues of the New National Banks. Our Board of Trade has resolved in favor of the measure, and a strenuous effort will be made to carry it into effect. It meets with decided opposition from various quarters, and creates no little feeling between different classes in financial circles, but it will doubtless be successful, as the people generally favor the National currency first, and next, that of the National Banks. In Iowa, the banks, which are branches of the State Bank, take the lead in the movement, and have already thrown out the bills of several States. The private banks, of course, will suffer by this measure; in fact, their "occupation will be gone," if it is entirely successful, and consequently they are fighting against it, and are likely to produce some trouble with the small National Banks, which are springing up all over the country. Yet such is the direction and strength of public sentiment that the State corporations are destined to be "pushed to the wall."

Our City election, which took place on Tuesday, resulted, as you have doubtless been informed by telegraph, in a Union victory—though it will be a barren one, as matters now stand. Although we gained four members, and tied the Council, yet the casting vote of the Mayor gives the "Cops" control of that body, and saddles upon the City for another year the infamous *Times* as the official organ.

The weather still continues wet and disagreeable. Up to this date there have been but five days in April clear from rain or snow. It is putting everything in the agricultural way in the background. The Straits of Mackinaw are at length open, and navigation has been fully resumed. There was something like 7,000,000 bushels of grain—flour included—waiting here for shipment. A large quantity has already cleared. Business is active. One bad sign is appearing—our dry goods jobbers are relaxing their cash system and crediting largely. This stimulates purchasing by the country merchants, and by enabling them to give time to their customers, induces extravagance. Look out for breakers in the West. More favorable reports come in from the growing wheat crop; but it would seem that the long-continued rain of the present month must drown it out.

THE CALL UPON THE NORTHWEST.

The Proposition of the Governors.

In his proclamation to the people of Illinois, Gov. Yates says: On the 21st of April, the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin submitted to the President of the United States a proposition to furnish volunteers from their respective States for the coming campaign:

War Department, Washington, April 21, 1864.

To the President of the United States:

1. The Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin offer the President infantry troops for the approaching campaign.
2. The term of service to be one hundred days, reckoning from the date of muster into the service of the United States, unless sooner discharged.
3. The troops to be mustered into the service of the United States by regiments, when the regiments are filled up, according to regulations, to the minimum strength. The regiments to be organized according to the regulations of the War Department. The whole number to be furnished within twenty days from date of notice of the acceptance of this proposition.
4. The troops to be clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted, transported and paid as other United States infantry volunteers, and to serve in fortifications, or wherever their services may be required, within or without their respective States.
5. No bounty to be paid the troops, nor the service charged or credited on any draft.
6. The draft for three years' service to go on in any State or district where the quota is not filled up; but if an officer or soldier in the special service should be drafted he shall be credited for the service rendered.

(Signed) JOHN BROUGH, Governor of Ohio.
O. H. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.
RICH'D YATES, Governor of Illinois.
W. M. STONE, Governor of Iowa.

The foregoing proposition of the Governors is accepted, and the Secretary of War is directed to carry it into execution. (Signed) A. LINCOLN.

April 23, 1864.

I shall not set forth the various reasons which induced the Executive of these States to submit their proposition. It will be sufficient for you to know that it is evident from the circumstances which surround us, that the battles which are to decide the fate of the country are soon to be fought. The enemy has, during the past Winter, been concentrating all his strength for the Summer campaign which is before us. It is of the utmost importance to meet them with the greatest force, and with the most overwhelming numbers which it is possible to bring to bear.

You are also aware that the country which has already been wrested from the grasp of the enemy is of vast extent, embracing many States and Territories, many thousands of miles of sea coast, and the whole length of the Mississippi River and of most of her tributaries, and that to hold this country and these long lines of sea and river coast requires large stationary forces.

The strongholds, forts, garrisons, cities and towns situated as they are in the midst of populations which are for the most part disloyal, and ready to rise upon the withdrawal of our troops, are almost innumerable, and require by far the greater part of our immense army in their protection and defence. In this view of the case, the Executives of the most Western States believed that the efficiency of the army might be immensely increased by a volunteer force, to be immediately raised, which should occupy the points already taken, and release our veteran troops and send them forward to join the main body of the army, which is soon to engage the forces of the enemy. It will be apparent also, that while these forces are to be employed in fortifications, and at such points as the Government may require them now, in the future also, they will place in the hands of the States the means to repel invasion from their borders, suppress insurrection, and maintain the peace.

The mode of enlistments, places of rendezvous, and all information pertaining to organization, &c., will be communicated to you by the Adjutant-General of the State.

I make my appeal to the State of Illinois to respond to the Government with her full quota of 20,000 men in the next twenty days. Although the State has thus far exceeded her quota under all calls by so many thousands, I doubt not she will stand ready to strengthen the arm of the Government in this trying hour, and that she will send this timely necessary relief to her gallant sons now in the field, and who have so distinguished her proud name upon every battle-field of the war. It is confidently hoped that by the timely aid which may be thus given our veteran army, the last blow may be given this wicked rebellion, and the Government reëstablished, the Union restored and all the blessings of a stable and lasting peace secured.

Though in the North and in the South the notes of preparation for the conflict fill the land, yet for the first time have I fully seen the beginning of the end of this frightful war. All that is now required is, that the Government put forth its power at the right time and in the right place.

The people of Illinois have confidence in her sons, and in the great Commander, Gen. Grant, whom she has given to the country, as well as in the armies under his command. Let us do all in our power to uphold and strengthen their arms.

Glorious Illinois, in every period of this war you have done your duty. The shining achievements of your sons are the admiration of the world. In this most eventful hour you will not fail.

RICHARD YATES, Governor.

Washington City, D. C., April 21, 1864.

PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR MORTON.

Executive Department, Indianapolis, Saturday, April 23, 1864.

To the People of Indiana:

The Governors of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Indiana have offered to raise for the service of the General Government 85,000 men, for the period of 100 days, to perform such military service as may be required of them in any State. They will be armed, subsisted and clothed and be paid by the United States, but receive no bounty. They will be mustered into the United States for the period designated, the time to commence from the date of muster. The importance of making the approaching campaign successful and decisive is not to be over-estimated, and I feel confident that this call will be promptly and fully responded to. I need not enter into the reasons which have induced the making of this offer, and its acceptance by the Government, as they will be suggested to all by the condition and position of our military affairs.

I therefore call for 20,000 volunteers to rendezvous at such place as may be hereafter designated, and to be organized under instructions to be given by the Adjutant-General. Existing organizations of the Indiana Legion offering their services will be preserved when the regiment or company is filled to the minimum number, under the regulations governing the Army of the United States.

(Signed) O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. BROUGH.

Columbus, April 24.

General Order No. 12.—The regiments, battalions, and independent companies of infantry of the National Guard of Ohio, are hereby called into active service for the term of one hundred (100) days unless sooner discharged. They will be clothed, armed, equipped, transported and paid by the United States Government. These organizations will rendezvous at the nearest eligible place in their respective counties; the place to be fixed by the commanding officer, and to be on a line of railroad where practicable, on Monday, May 2, 1864, and report by telegraph to these headquarters at 4 o'clock P. M. on the same day, the number of men present for duty. The alacrity with which all calls for the military forces of the State have been heretofore met, furnishes the surest guarantee that the National Guard will be prompt to assemble at the appointed time. Our armies in the field are marshaling for a decisive blow, and the citizen soldiery will share the glory of the crowning victories of the campaign, by relieving our veteran regiments from post and garrison duty, to allow them to engage in the more arduous labors of the field.

By order of the Governor.

B. R. COWEN, Adjutant-General of Ohio.

Prospects of the Wheat Crop.—Some of the Western papers have said much about the effects of a bad Winter upon the growing wheat, but after careful inquiry the Cincinnati *Gazette* does not anticipate a diminution to exceed one-third, and even this is probably an excessive estimate of the damage. The *Gazette* concludes an article as follows:

"It is safe to say that the average wheat crop of these States should be, this year, at least 200,000,000 of bushels. On the supposition that there will be two-thirds of a crop, the deficiency will reach 66,000,000 of bushels, which at present prices would leave the farmers short about $90,000,000. They will therefore perceive the necessity of directing unusual attention to the Spring crops.

"It should be noticed, however, that while the month of April has thus far been unfavorable for the preliminary labor of the cornfield, it has been exceedingly propitious to the development of the wheatfield. Where it was then in the ground it will be found that the slow growth consequent upon the cool weather will insure much larger stools, and where little was expected much will be gathered. A warm April would have shot the stalks rapidly forward with less development at the base.

"On the whole, under the stimulant of high prices it is quite probable that the agricultural products of these States will fully equal an average year in quantity, and the value thereof be much greater than that of any previous year, especially when measured by the value of land; that is, the greenback value of the production for 1864 will purchase more land in these States than the gold value realized at any previous time."

THE BARK SEA BRIDE.

Her Capture by the Alabama—Official Account by W. R. G. Mellen, U. S. Consul at Mauritius.

We find the following account of the capture of the bark *Sea Bride*, in the Port Louis (Mauritius) *Commercial Gazette*:

Consulate of the U. S. of America, Mauritius, February 17, 1864.

Messrs. Hendlotte & Perkins,

Gentlemen—As you have expressed a desire for a brief statement of the circumstances relating to the *Sea Bride* and her cargo, which have excited some interest in commercial circles within the last few days, I take great pleasure in transmitting you the same which you are at liberty to use in any manner you may think expedient.

The bark *Sea Bride*, of 447 tons register, owned by C. F. White, of Boston, was captured by the *Alabama* on the 5th of August last, just at the entrance of Table Bay. It is a question yet to be settled whether the *Sea Bride* was not in neutral waters—within three miles of the shore when captured. It is certain that had an action ensued between the captor and an American man-of-war at the point where the capture was made, many of the shot must have been sent far over land, and inflicted no inconsiderable injury.

Subsequently the *Sea Bride* was taken to Angra Pequina, into which harbor—if that be, as is now alleged, within British jurisdiction—she was admitted in direct contravention of the Treaty of 1794. There she was transferred to one Elmstone (Thomas or Christopher, for both names are given; and whether two persons are meant, or both names belong to one person, or one name be a convenient *alias*, is uncertain). This Elmstone is connected with (generally supposed to be a partner in) the house of R. Granger & Co., of Cape Town. A part of the *Sea Bride's* cargo was landed on Penguin Island, under the direction of the said Elmstone assisted by other parties hailing from the Cape. The vessel was also disfigured in various ways; her own name and port painted out and the name *Helen* or *Helene Hemburg* painted in, her hull painted black with white ports, and her royal masts cut away. Afterward the vessel put to sea under the command of one Clokes or Clouts, having the said Elmstone or his alias on board as supercargo. In due time the *Sea Bride* arrived at Foulpointe, where the aforesaid Elmstone chartered the brig *Reward* of this port to convey either that portion of the *Sea Bride's* cargo which yet remained on board her. A large part of this cargo was transhipped directly from the *Sea Bride* to the *Reward*, which vessel, having received her lading, started on her voyage toward this island. But having sprung a leak, the *Reward* was forced to put into St. Marie where she was condemned, and the merchandise stored. *The said Elmstone came to Mauritius and induced the owner or agent of the Reward to charter the French* bark *Sirène* to proceed to St. Marie for the aforesaid merchandise. The said *Sirène* reached this port, with the said goods on board, on the 9th inst., which goods, be it understood, *have never been adjusted lawful prize by any competent Court.* They are now *landing from the Sirène* and storing in the warehouse of Messrs. Blyth, Brothers & Co.

All the facts in the case, with ample evidence to substantiate the same, were laid before the Colonial Government previous to the arrival of the *Sirène*, and a demand made for the seizure and restoration of the merchandise to its original and lawful owners. This demand was based on the ground that no title can vest in captured property previous to its condemnation; that the introduction of any such property into a British port is expressly prohibited by the Treaty of 1794; that the appropriation of it is piracy; and that His Excellency the Governor of Cape Colony has, on Consular demand, restored a part of the very same cargo of the *Sea Bride* which was taken there. This application, I am sorry to say, His Excellency the Governor of Mauritius declines on the ground that recent instructions would not justify it. It thus appears that the Governors of these colonies interpret their instructions very differently—if, as is to be presumed, both have received the same instructions.

But though the Governor may decline to interfere officially, there is a moral interference which every honorable and high-minded merchant of Port Louis is at perfect liberty to give. *For the appropriation of uncondemned captured property*, the civilized world long since agreed to regard as piracy. Nearly two hundred years ago, Capt. Kidd, of infamous memory, was executed at Tyburn for precisely this offence—an offence committed in these very seas. It remains to be seen whether his offence is, at this late day, to be repeated with impunity. It remains to be seen whether the merchants of Port Louis, or any of them, and especially any who hold official position bestowed by foreign powers, are disposed to soil their hands and their consciences by endeavoring to share in the proceeds of this stolen American property—whether by complicity, direct or indirect, with the original purloiners, they are willing to participate in their guilt—willing to stand before the world as so doing. That some of them are not I know—they would spurn the bribe. Before any shall decide thus to compromise themselves, I wish they might take into grave consideration the following pregnant words of Earl Russell in his address at Blairgowrie: "In my opinion the name of England *would have been forever infamous if, for the sake of interest of any kind, we had violated the general laws of nations*, and made war with those slaveholding States of America against the Federal States."

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

W. R. G. MELLEN, United States Consul.

A Curious Secret Circular.

PROOFS OF REBEL PLOTTING IN 1860.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

Huntsville, Ala., Tuesday, April 19, 1864.

I have to-day come in possession of a secret circular, issued at Charleston five months before the firing on Sumter. The document is genuine. It is signed by one of the wealthiest and ablest lawyers of South Carolina, and the copy which I inclose to the *Tribune* was addressed to one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Alabama—a Huntsville rebel whom Gen. Logan ordered south of our lines.

It should be borne in mind that this circular was issued before the meeting of the Congress of 1861-62—before the introduction of the Crittenden resolutions—before the Peace Congress. Yet now, after nearly three years of unparalleled war, you find incompetent officers and unworthy citizens proposing these same "disclaimers and overtures."

The italics in the following copy of the circular are mine:

Executive Chamber, "The 1860 Association," Charleston, Nov. 19, 1860.

In September last, several gentlemen of Charleston met to confer in reference to the position of the South in the event of the accession of Mr. Lincoln and the Republican party to power. This informal meeting was the origin of the organization known in this community as "The 1860 Association."

The objects of the association are:

1. To conduct a correspondence with leading men in the South, and, by an interchange of information and views, prepare the Slave States to meet the impending crisis.
2. To prepare, print and distribute in the Slave States, tracts, pamphlets, &c., designed to awaken them to a conviction of their danger, and to urge the necessity of resisting Northern and Federal aggression.
3. To inquire into the defences of the State and to collect and arrange information which may aid the Legislature to establish promptly, an effective military organization.

To effect these objects, a brief and simple constitution was adopted, creating a President, a Secretary and Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, specially charged with conducting the business of the Association. 166,000 pamphlets have been published, and demands for further supplies are received from every quarter. The association is now passing several of them through a second and third edition.

The conventions in several of the Southern States will soon be elected. The North is preparing to soothe and conciliate the South by disclaimers and overtures. The success of this policy would be disastrous to the cause of Southern union and independence, and it is necessary to resist and defeat it. The association is preparing pamphlets with this special object. Funds are necessary to enable it to act promptly. "The 1860 Association" is laboring for the South, and asks your aid.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT N. GOURDIN, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Sioux Indians to be Exterminated.

The St. Louis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes that the largest Indian expedition ever fitted out on the continent is now moving toward Idaho, having for its object the subjugation or extermination of the Sioux Indians. The entire business of organizing, equipping and completing this mammoth enterprise has been conducted under Brig.-Gen. Sully—headquarters in this city.

The expedition will number three thousand cavalry and mounted infantry, with eight or ten pieces of cannon, and such a force of friendly Indians, consisting of Mandans, Rees, Crows, Delawares and Shawnees, as Gen. Sully can secure, to act either as scouts, spies or warriors. The object is to rid the entire territory west of the Missouri River of the hostile savage, and leave it free from danger for the occupation of the thousands of emigrants flocking to the district where gold and silver abound.

Gen. Sully will establish infantry posts from Idaho to the Missouri River and across to Minnesota, and be fully launched to make no half-work of the undertaking. It is quite significant that the Government takes unusual interest in this Indian expedition, the secret of which, if not found in the rich mines of Idaho, will hardly be found elsewhere. It is manifestly to the interest of the Government to protect the emigration of miners to Idaho, and this can only be done by an enterprise as large and powerful as that committed to the experience of Gen. Sully. The General suggested to the War Department the idea of using a number of the rebel prisoners now in our hands as soldiers in this expedition, but no communication was received in return, and the presumption is the idea was not approved.

Gen. Sully's opinion that there is good fighting material among the rebel prisoners, many of whom are not only willing but anxious to take the oath of allegiance, is probably correct; also that the use thus made of them would serve to break them into a practical allegiance to the old Government again; but the War Department probably concluded that the resources of the North are quite sufficient to achieve all the purposes of the Government, and that its history will present a clearer page by not making any use whatsoever of those who have taken up arms to destroy it. Gen. Sully will leave for active duties in the field in the course of the ensuing ten days.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—Thursday, April 28, 1864.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

New-York, April 26, 1864.

David T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk Common Council:

Sir: You are hereby requested to notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in Special Session, in the Chamber of the Board, in the City Hall, on Thursday next, twenty-eighth instant, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the Board.

JACOB M. LONG, Alderman Seventeenth District.
JOHN McCOOL, Alderman Fifth District.
PETER McKNIGHT, Alderman Eighth District.
JOSEPH SHANNON, Alderman Sixth District.
PETER MASTERSON, Alderman Thirteenth District.
LEWIS R. RYERS, Alderman Ninth District.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, Alderman Tenth District.
MORGAN JONES, Alderman Second District.
JOHN FOX, Alderman First District.

Present—John T. Henry, President; Aldermen Fox, Jones, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

PETITIONS.

By the President—
Of the Orphan's Home for a donation.
Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the President—
Remonstrance of property owners, against sewer in Fifth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth-street, &c.
Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By the President—
Remonstrance of property owners against repaving West Eleventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, with Belgian pavement.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By the President—
Petition of Hose Company number Nineteen, to have their hose carriage rebuilt.
Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Masterson—
Petition of Church of St. George the Martyr, to be relieved from assessment for opening Madison-avenue.
Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Ottiwell—
Whereas, The recent action of the proprietors of some of the principal lines of omnibuses, in increasing their rates of fare, in some instances one hundred per cent., imperatively demand of the hands of the Common Council some action that will effectually guard the rights and interests of the public, and that will interpose between *the exactions of this class of public carriers and those of our citizens who are compelled to use their vehicles;* and,

Whereas, the Charter of the City, both ancient and modern, original and as amended, reposes in the corporate authorities certain rights, privileges and immunities, among the most important of which is the control of the streets, avenues, lanes and highways within the corporate limits of the City, embracing the entire Island of Manhattan; vesting in said corporate authorities the right to determine by whom and in what manner such streets, avenues, lanes and highways shall be used for the public benefit; and

Whereas, the right to run vehicles for carrying passengers in the streets of this City is a valuable franchise, and should be used by the City authorities in such manner as to conduce in the greatest degree to the advantage of the City Treasury and our tax-payers. A due regard for the right of others to the unobstructed use and occupation of the streets and public highways, being at the same time observed by the City authorities; be it therefore

Resolved, That a joint Special Committee of three members of each branch of the Common Council be appointed for the purpose of taking into consideration the advantages or expediency of disposing at public auction and to the highest bidder, subject to such restrictions and regulations as may be imposed by the Common Council, of the right to carry passengers in stage coaches or omnibuses, through the streets of this City, either along the routes of the present stage lines or others to be designated by the City authorities; also that such Special Committee report upon the propriety of interdicting the travel of stage coaches or omnibuses for carrying passengers in or through any of the streets south of Chambers-street; and further that such Special Committee make such suggestion and recommendation touching the subject hereby committed for their examination, as in their judgment may be relevant to the question, and of importance sufficient to warrant the early action of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—
Whereas, The charter or grant from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to Abraham Berry and John J. Hicks, to establish and maintain a ferry from Pier number thirty-five, East River, New-York, to Williamsburgh, Long Island, affirmed and dated December fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, the terminus of which said ferry was by resolution approved July twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, changed to James-slip, New-York, and Hunter's Point, Long Island, provides, among other things, that such lessees of said ferry, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, shall not, during the term of said lease, which expires December fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, charge or receive, as rates of ferriage for passage, and for vehicles and the transportation of goods, a sum to exceed that of the Peck-slip Ferry; and

Whereas, Such lessees or other persons now operating said ferry from James-slip and Hunter's Point, now are and for some time past have been charging and receiving for ferriage on said ferry, rates in excess of those charged by the Peck-slip ferry, as provided in the lease thereof; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to notify the lessees or proprietors of said ferry that they are required strictly to conform to the provision of their lease; and in the event of a non-compliance with such notification then that the Comptroller be, and he is hereby duly authorized, empowered and directed to exact or enforce the penalty contained in the provision in their lease aforesaid, which is as follows:

"Provided always and these presents, and the premises hereby demised are upon this express condition, that if it should so happen that the said yearly rent, or any part thereof, should be behind and unpaid for the space of ten days after any day of payment, in which the same or any part thereof ought to be paid as aforesaid; or if the said party of the second part, (the lessees) their executors, administrators or assignees, shall neglect to pay, perform, fulfill and keep any or either of the payments, articles, covenants, clauses, provisions, agreements, matters and things herein contained, which on their part are to be paid, performed, fulfilled, observed and kept during the term aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, that then, and in every such case and cases, it shall and may be lawful to, and for the said parties of the first part, (the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York,) their successors and assignees, to enter into and upon the premises hereby demised, and to have, possess and hold the same as fully as though these presents had not been made, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding."
Which was laid over.

By Alderman Fox—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the erection of a house for the use of Engine Company Number Fourteen, on the site recently purchased by the Common Council for said company.
Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to Vivian & Heaney to exhibit goods in front of their place of business, number six hundred and thirty-seven Eighth-avenue, such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

By the President—
Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Patrick O'Brien, to keep a fruit stand on the sidewalk opposite number three hundred and forty-six Bowery, the permission hereby granted to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Adopted, and sent to Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

By Alderman Fox—
Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to Ellen McLaughlin to keep a shutter-box on the sidewalk opposite her premises number two hundred and seventy-three Hudson-street, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to build a new carriage for Hose Company number eighteen.
Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Fox—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place gas lights in the Round House in the Park.
Which was adopted and sent to Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

By Alderman Fox—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Leak, McHugh and Shilek to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number eighty-four Fulton and forty-seven Gold-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have an iron gate placed on the Battery railings, opposite number seventeen State-street, on the east side of the Battery.
Which was laid over.

By Alderman Fox—
Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given Dennis Scully, to place and keep a small fruit-stand on the northeast corner of Broadway and Wall-street, the permission hereby given to continue only during the will and pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—
Resolved, that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset in Thirty-eighth-street, from the Eleventh-avenue to the North River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was laid over.
Subsequently resumed and referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William Clark to flag the sidewalk in front of his premises, number fourteen hundred and seventeen Broadway, the same to be done at his own expense.
Which was adopted and sent to the Board of Councilmen this evening.

By Alderman Ryers—
Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Michael Reynolds to keep a stand on the northwest corner of Nineteenth-street and Sixth-avenue.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ryers—
Resolved, That the sidewalk opposite number two hundred and twenty-three West Thirteenth street be flagged forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman McMahon—
Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby authorized and directed to repair the carriage way of Cherry, Monroe, Madison and Henry streets, immediately.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Kelly—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mosely & Company, to place a small sign in front of their premises, number one hundred and six Third-avenue, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be requested to take measures for an application to the Superior Court, for the opening of Seventy-ninth-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, according to law.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Hardy—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to set and reset, at the earliest possible day, the curb and gutter stones on Fortieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, wherever the same may be necessary, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be and is hereby adopted.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to furnish for the office of the Corporation Attorney an Alum Patent Fire-proof Safe.
Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ottiwell—
Resolved, That Irving-place, from Fourteenth to Fifteenth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman McKnight—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Owen Keenan to construct and maintain a watering-trough in front of his premises, at the northeast corner of Second-avenue and Seventy-ninth-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ottiwell—
Resolved, That Church-street, from Thomas-street to Duane-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Long—
Resolved, That the pier at the foot of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Harlem River, be repaired, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Ottiwell—
Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones in Church-street, from Thomas to Duane-street, be reset where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Ryers—
Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to Michael Reynolds to have and keep a stand on the northwest corner of Nineteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ryers—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to renumber West Thirty-second-street, from Fifth-avenue to the North River.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—
Resolved, That One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Avenue A to the Harlem River, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Ottiwell—
Whereas, By virtue of the resolution of the Common Council, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by a deed bearing date the twenty-ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, conveyed to "The Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans in the City of New-York," the lots of land situated on the westerly side of Fifth-avenue, extending from Forty-third to Forty-fourth streets, and being two hundred and fifty (250) feet deep on each street, to be held by such association, their successors and assigns, forever in fee-simple absolute, upon the following conditions, to wit:

And upon condition that the said association shall erect thereon, within three years from the passage of the resolution of the Common Council authorizing this conveyance, a building or buildings, the plan whereof shall be approved by the Mayor of the City of New-York, and shall and will at all times, if required by the Commissioners of the Almshouse or Common Council, maintain, clothe and keep twelve colored pauper children without any charge to the said City; and that the orphans and inmates who shall be supported and maintained by the said institution in the buildings so to be erected shall be taken from and belong to the City. And upon the further consideration that they shall not sell, dispose of or incumber the same, but shall forever keep the same for the same purposes contemplated by the charter of the said association; and in case of a violation of either of these conditions, the parties of the first part may reënter and repossess themselves of the said property as in their former right; and

Whereas, The said association have fully complied with all the said conditions, and erected, as thereby required, buildings as an asylum for Colored Orphans, which buildings were destroyed by a mob on the thirteenth day of July last; and

Whereas, It would be greatly for the advantage of the City, and of said association, that the said institution should be removed from its present situation; and

Whereas, The trustees of the said association have pledged themselves that if they are enabled to sell the said lots they will faithfully devote the proceeds of such sale to the erection and maintaining of new buildings on the island of New-York, north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and will always devote the same to the true purposes contemplated by the charity of their association, complying with all the requirements of the above-mentioned conveyance; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of this City, in consideration of the premises, and of one dollar to them paid, do hereby forever release to the said association, its successors and assigns, the condition of the said conveyance restraining the said association from selling or disposing of the said lands; and that the Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council be and they hereby are authorized and directed to make and execute all necessary papers to release of record such condition to the said association, and to confirm the title of such association in fee.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

By the President—
Resolved, That the ordinances herein named be and they are hereby amended by striking out the names of Charles McNeill, Jacob F. Oakley and William A. Dooley, and inserting instead thereof the words, "The Board of Assessors," viz.:

Ordinance that One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, be regulated, graded, the curb and gutter stones set therein, and the sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide, where not already done. Approved June thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Ordinance that the sidewalks on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be flagged and reflagged where necessary; approved October seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Ordinance that the sidewalks on the north side of Thirty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, be flagged; approved December eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Ordinance that Ninety-fourth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenue, be regulated and graded; approved January three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Ordinance that Fifty-third-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue, be regulated and graded, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof; approved April twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
Which was adopted.

By the President—
Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to J. W. Wallack to build an inclosed balcony in the rear of his theatre, in Fourth-avenue, to extend over the area line, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby requested to procure and furnish for the information of the Board, a statement of all the judgments now remaining of record against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Jeremiah—
Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Joseph Sussiou to keep a small stand for the sale of fruit in Astor-place, southwest corner of Fourth-avenue, during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—
Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and they are hereby authorized and directed to procure for and present to the Eighteenth Regiment, Cavalry, New-York State Volunteers, Col. J. J. Byrne, a stand of regimental colors, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, such amount to be charged to the appropriation for City Contingencies or any other appropriate account.
Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Joel W. Mason for the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, amount paid by him for music furnished the Sixth Regiment National Guard on the occasion of the reception of the Russian naval officers.
Which was laid over.

By Alderman Jeremiah—
Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Messrs. Haight Brothers, to erect a tin awning in front of their premises, number three hundred and eighty-nine Bowery, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—
Whereas, An ordinance was adopted to regulate, grade and flag Ninetieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; and
Whereas, The curb and gutter stones require to be reset and such requirement was not included in the ordinance; therefore be it
Resolved, That the ordinance for regulating and grading Ninetieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be amended by adding the following, to wit: and the curb and gutter stones be reset, where necessary.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be constructed under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Seventy-fourth-street, commencing at the westerly side of Fifth-avenue; running thence through and along Twenty-fourth-street to the East River, interior bottom line of the sewer at Fifth-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, to be constructed at an elevation not exceeding thirty-six feet ten inches above tide-water.
Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By the President—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Breen & Cook to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalks in front of their premises, numbers one hundred and eighty-six, one hundred and eighty-eight and one hundred and ninety-two Water-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—
Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged on the east side of Tenth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-first-street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, and crosswalks laid, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a statement of disbursements for bounties of volunteers for [illegible] ending April sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting amount of receipts by Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroad Company for January, February and March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting statement of the first quarterly report of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
Which was received, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed in document form.
(For which see document No. 12.)

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting a statement of the apportionment of assessment for extending Madison-avenue.
Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting a statement of the apportionment of assessment in the matter of Central Park extension.
Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting certified copy of the City tax law, a draft of an ordinance making the appropriation in conformity with said law.
Which was received and laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report concurring to grant Engine Company number Fifty-three a new location.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report concurring with the Board of Councilmen granting a new house for Hose Company number Thirteen.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report concurring to fence vacant lots on the east side of Second-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to flag the sidewalks in front of numbers three hundred and fourteen, three hundred and twenty, three hundred and twenty-two, three hundred and thirty-[illegible], three hundred and forty-six, three hundred and fifty-two, three hundred and fifty-four West Thirty-sixth-street, the full width.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report concurring to pave Thirtieth-street, from Ninth to Second-avenue, with Belgian pavement.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave the gore of land on the west side of Centre-street, between Reade and Duane streets, with Belgian pavement.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report, to have a running basin and culvert on the southeast corner of Allen and Houston streets.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report, concurring to build a sewer in Canton-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in East Thirty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report, concurring to pave Fourth avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Forty-third streets, with Belgian pavement.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report, to pave Forty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, with Belgian pavement.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report, to regulate and grade Avenue A, from One Hundred and [illegible] to the Harlem River.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report, to regulate and grade Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Sixteenth streets.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report, for regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging [illegible] Hundred and Twenty-third street, from the Third to the Fourth avenues.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report, to curb, gutter and flag the Eleventh-avenue, from the Bloomingdale Road to One Hundred and Thirty-first-street.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to regulate and grade Sixth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-[illegible] to the Harlem River.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report, to lay a crosswalk across the Second-avenue, at its intersection with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report, to curb the Second avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth to One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, according to law.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report, to open One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from the Fifth to the Eighth avenues, according to law.
Which was laid over.

The special Committee appointed for the purpose reported in favor of a parade ground for the First Division.
Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Chipp moved to discharge the Committee on Arts and Sciences from the further consideration of a resolution directing the Clerk of the Common Council to provide for the members of the present Common Council the usual badges of office.
Which was carried.
And the paper was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution, that permission be given to Manahan & Miller to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises number ten Spruce-street.
Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to [illegible] to regulate and grade in front of their premises, corner of [illegible] avenue and Lawrence-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that Thirty-eighth-street be renumbered from Fifth-avenue to the Hudson River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that permission be given to [illegible] to place a show-case in front of his premises, number eight hundred and ninety-one Broadway, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to James H. O'Neil to place a sign in front of his premises, number four hundred and eighty-one Pearl-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Israel Kahn, number three hundred and thirteen and one-half Grand-street, to exhibit a show case on the sidewalk in front of his premises, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resignation of Edward Moloney as a Commissioner of Deeds, [illegible] resolution that William Colligan be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Edward Moloney, resigned.
By Board of Councilmen, resignation accepted and resolution adopted.
Which was concurred in.

Resolution permitting G. L. Schuyler to place a sign in front of his premises.
Which was concurred in.

Resolution to lay and relay [illegible] in Sixty-second-street, between Second-avenue and East River.
Which was concurred in.

Preamble and resolution relating to the will of the late James H. Roosevelt in relation to the establishment of a hospital for sick and diseased persons.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Resolution, that Fifty-first street, from Fifth-avenue to East River, be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that Samuel Newell be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.
Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution, that the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to prepare the Annual Manual of the Corporation for the present year, and cause nine thousand to be published under his direction and supervision; the number of copies thus printed to be distributed as follows: two thousand copies to be reserved for distribution by the Clerk of the Common Council to heads of Departments, &c.; three thousand five hundred copies to the Board of Aldermen, and three thousand five hundred copies to the Board of Councilmen.
Which was laid over.

Resolution permitting Michael Cavanagh to keep a vegetable stand at five hundred and twelve Greenwich-street.
Which was concurred in.

Resolution to secure the building lately occupied by the Sanitary Fair in Union-square for a temporary hospital.
Alderman Ottiwell moved to lay the papers on the table.
Which was carried on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Shannon, Jeremiah, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—8.
Negative—Aldermen McMahon, McCool, Chipp, Hardy—4.

Resolution rescinding the ordinance providing for the appointment of an Inspector of City Railroads.
Which was lost on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Shannon, Chipp, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell—7.
Negative—Aldermen Henry, McMahon, McCool, Kelly, Long—5.
Subsequently, on motion of Alderman McMahon, the above vote was reconsidered and the paper laid over.

Resolution, that Mr. James, at number four hundred and seventy-seven Eighth avenue be allowed the privilege of exhibiting a show-case in front of his premises during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Otto H. Coop to keep a stand in front of his store, number seventy-four Columbia-street, corner of Rivington, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Henry J. Works to place an awning in front of his premises, number two hundred and six Rivington-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Edward Fitzgerald to set curb and gutter stones and flag sidewalk in front of his premises in One Hundred and twenty-[illegible] street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to James Heffernan to keep a newspaper stand on the northeast corner of James-slip and South-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Messrs. McDermott and Curran to exhibit goods in front of their premises, number three hundred and eighty-eight Third-avenue, the privilege to remain in force during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to John J. Brunn to erect a target and keep an air-gun stand on Bulkhead, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to the Ironside Iron Works to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises in Eighth-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council, provided the same does not obstruct the street.
Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw

was concurred in favor of the Tenth-street Ferry Company, for the sum of forty-five dollars, being for ferriage of the Sixty-ninth Regiment New-York National Guard, on the occasion of the funeral of General Corcoran, and [illegible]

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Committee on National Affairs be authorized to procure a stand of colors for the Tenth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, now reenlisting for three years or during the war, being one of the City regiments, and one of the first regiments in the field, the same not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to procure for the use of the Ninety-third Regiment New-York State National Guard, a stand of regimental colors, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, such amount to be charged to the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Preamble, reciting that a resolution passed the Common Council (Board of Aldermen, December fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; Board of Councilmen, December fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three), approved by the Mayor, December fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, authorizing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Dunn, for fitting up poll of Tenth Election District, Twentieth Ward, for December election; that Patrick Dunn never fitted up this poll, and therefore is not justly entitled to the same, with resolution that the said resolution in favor of Patrick Dunn be repealed and rescinded.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution to renumber West Tenth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that permission be given to George Petre to erect a wooden awning in front of his premises, southwest corner of Seventy-first-street and Third-avenue, said privilege to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Houston-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen, in adopting resolution that Eighty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to East River, be [illegible], &c.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Hayes, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Long—10.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Resolution, that the following ordinances be amended by striking out the name of Charles McNeil, and inserting the name of Loren Jones, as an assistant therein.

Ordinance to regulate and grade Seventieth-street, from Broadway to Hudson River; approved April twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Ordinance to regulate and grade Sixty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; approved December ten, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Ordinance to [illegible] One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets and Fifth and Seventh avenues; approved November five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was adopted.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks of One Hundred and Sixteenth street, between Fifth-avenue and Harlem River, be made thirty feet wide, and that the owners of property thereon be granted permission to inclose fifteen feet in width of the said sidewalks, so widened, for court-yards, the Corporation reserving the right to revoke said permission when, in their opinion, the necessities of the City may require it, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Fox moved that when the board adjourn, it do adjourn to meet on Monday next, second proximo, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, April 28, 1864, 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esquire, President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Cook—

Resolved, That the pier at the foot of Forty-ninth-street, East River, be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause a red ball, five inches in diameter, to be painted on the pane of glass on the street lamp nearest every fire-hydrant within the fire limits of the City forthwith.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to confer with the proprietors of the late Sanitary Fair, in order to secure the premises lately occupied by them in Union-square, for the purpose of donating the same for a temporary hospital or depot for the reception of our gallant soldiers, being in response to a communication of General Dix, the same being in a central locality, and, with slight alterations, well adapted for the purpose.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resolved, That the ordinance approved December seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, providing for the appointment of an Inspector of City Railroads, be and the same is hereby rescinded and repealed.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Webster—2.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the resolution and ordinance passed by the Common Council in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to build a sewer in Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, be amended so as to read "commencing three hundred and sixty feet east of Second avenue, to connect with the sewer in Second-avenue."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Councilman Gross moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was lost.

By Councilman Jaques—

Resolved, that permission be and is hereby given to Alexander Waugh to set up shutter boxes in front of his premises numbers two hundred and two hundred and [illegible] Fifth-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested to report to this board, at its next meeting, the amounts in detail paid to the several newspapers during the past year for advertising the proceedings of the Common Council; also, what amount of advertising has been done this year by the newspapers for the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That West-street, between Battery-place and Chambers-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Hefferman—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Forbes, Kenworthy & Reeves, to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number three hundred and fifty-seven West-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hefferman—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to place a fire hydrant in East Nineteenth-street, between Avenues B and C, the same to be done forthwith.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Mary Hogarty to place and retain a small stand on the southeast corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Riley—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Michael Cavanagh to keep a vegetable stand in front of his premises, number three hundred and twelve Greenwich-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Schaefer—

An ordinance for the construction of receiving-basins and culverts between West Fourteenth and West Twenty-sixth streets, on Eleventh-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hagerty—

An ordinance to amend the revised ordinances of 1859, in relation to bell-ringers.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of the Committee on Fire Department, with resolution directing the Street Commissioner to sell to the United States Government the engine formerly used by Engine Company Number Thirty-one.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Fire Department, in favor of granting a new truck to Hook and Ladder Company Number Nine.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that Thirty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, the property owners on the line of the improvement to pay one-half the expense and the City the remaining half.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of paying the bill of F. Gerrick, for the use of his building by Engine Company number Twenty-one.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on National Affairs, with resolution that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrants in favor of sundry persons for services rendered to the Committee on National Affairs, in extending a proper reception, on behalf of the City authorities, to the First, Fourth and Fifth Regiments of New-York Volunteers, on their return to the City after the expiration of their respective terms of enlistment.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution to build a sewer in Manhattan-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Also, a sewer in Ninth avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street to and to connect with the sewer in Manhattan-street.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Public Health, in favor of fencing vacant lots on the east side of Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Public Health, with resolution to fence vacant lots two hundred feet west of Eighth-avenue, in Forty-third-street, south side, and flag sidewalks.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Roads, with resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged in Eightieth-street, between Third-avenue and East River.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Roads, with resolution to have First-avenue, between Sixty-first and Eighty-sixth streets, curbed, guttered and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Roads, in favor of paving Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Ordinances, to have the hack-stand, as now established by law, on the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, abolished.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William McDonald for the sum of one hundred and sixty-five dollars, being the amount in full for funeral expenses of the late Colonel H. F. O'Brien, who was killed during the July riots while in the discharge of his duty, and charge the same to the appropriation of City Contingencies.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on National Affairs of Board of Aldermen, with resolution to pay sundry persons for services rendered during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman McGrath moved that the Committee on Belgian Pavement be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that Second-avenue be paved with trap-block pavement, from Houston-street to Twenty-third street, on each side of the railroad tracks, under the direction and supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half the expense thereof to be borne by the City, and the remaining half to be paid by the owners of the property along the line of the proposed improvement, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was lost.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, that permission be given to Vivian & Heaney to exhibit goods in front of their place of business, number six hundred and thirty-seven Eighth-avenue, such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be granted to William Clark to flag the sidewalk in front of his premises, number one thousand four hundred and seventeen Broadway, the same to be done at his own expense.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be granted to Michael Reynolds to have and keep a stand on the northwest corner of Nineteenth-street and Sixth avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to place gas lights in the Round House in the Park.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, That permission be given to J. W. Wallack to build an inclosed balcony in rear of his theatre, in Fourth-avenue, to extend over the area line, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Patrick O'Brien to keep a fruit stand on the sidewalk opposite number three hundred and forty-six Bowery; the permission hereby granted to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to renumber West Thirty-second-street, from Fifth-avenue to the North River.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Preamble and resolution donating to the Colored Half Orphan Asylum the ground whereon their building formerly stood.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting his first quarterly report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was received and directed to be printed in document form.

Councilman Webster was here called to the Chair.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Hagerty called up General Order number one hundred and forty-nine, being a resolution that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to procure a stand of colors and guidons for the use of the Twenty-second Regiment National Guard.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution, that Sixty-seventh-street, from Eighth to Tenth-avenue, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Councilman Hagerty moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the board stood adjourned until Monday, May 2, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York, April 28, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL THURSDAY, May 5, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., by this office, for the supply of the following, viz.:

10,000 Carbine Cartridge-boxes.
10,000 Carbine Slings.
10,000 Carbine Swivels.
10,000 Sabre Belts and Plates.

The slings, swivels and sabre belts and plates are to be made in all respects, as to material, workmanship and dimensions, in strict conformity with the standard samples which can be seen at this office. The cartridge-boxes are to conform in dimensions and workmanship with the samples deposited at this Agency, and must be made from good quality, pure oak tanned leather. It is distinctly stipulated that this office is to have the privilege of inspecting the work done under any contract it may award, in all stages of its progress, at the shops of the contractors, especially to examine the stock before cutting.

They are to be delivered free of expense to the United States, at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, N. Y., and there inspected, and none are to be accepted or paid for but such as are approved upon inspection.

Bidders will state in their bids the time in which they propose to make deliveries, and each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to be fully competent to execute, in their own workshops, the work proposed for.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed unsatisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed, properly indorsed, to Capt. S. CRISPIN, Captain of Ordnance, U. S. Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York.

S. CRISPIN, Captain of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Treasury Department, office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., until 12 M. of the 1st day of May, 1864, for all the fire and burglar proof safes and vaults required by the Treasury Department prior to May 1, 1865.

Plans and specifications can be obtained by application to this office personally or by letter.

Bids to be per superficial foot, including door and all necessary fixtures, measured on the outside; the price named to cover all charges whatever, except the freight and the actual traveling expenses of workmen to the place where the vaults are to be erected.

Safes to be delivered at the railroad depot or steamboat wharf for transportation, in good order and condition, without charge.

Locks for the Vaults or Safes will be furnished by the department, but must be properly put on by the contractor without charge.

All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be considered its interest to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Bids to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Safes and Vaults."

ISAIAH ROGERS, Supervising Architect.

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, Twelfth and Girard sts., Philadelphia, April 28, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of May next, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:

Army Blankets, wool, gray, (with the letter U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long, five feet six inches wide; to weigh five pounds each.
3-4 Canton Flannel.
7-8 Gray Twilled Flannel.
White Spool Cotton, No. 30 or 36.

Samples of all the above articles will be required.

Bidders must state in their proposals the prices, which must be given in writing, as well as in figures; also the quantity bid for, and time of delivery.

Bids from defaulting contractors will not be received.

Blank forms for proposals can be had upon application at this office.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular article bid for.

G. H. CROSMAN, Asst. Quartermaster Gen. U. S. Army.

Forage Department, No. 65 Canal-st., New-York City.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

No. 4 Wall-st.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

For the distribution of

THE NATIONAL 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

This is a forty years' loan at 5 per cent. per annum, interest and principal, by special act of Congress, made payable in Gold, and also by special act this loan is exempt from taxation.

Parties subscribing at this bank may receive coupon bonds immediately with clean coupons from March 1, by paying the earned interest in currency, adding fifty per cent. for premium on the coin, or they may by little delay receive bonds with interest commencing on the day of subscription.

The same rule will also apply to registered stock, except that it cannot be delivered within some days after subscription.

Parties subscribing either way for redistribution will be allowed ¼ per cent. commission.

The Secretary of the Treasury instructs this bank as follows:

"The first National Bank of the City of New-York, of which you are President, is authorized to receive subscriptions to the National 10-40 Loan, and it is hoped that its exertions—on the most energetic and active employment of which great reliance is placed—will be attended with complete success.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

To S. C. Thompson, Esq., President.

The coupon bonds are of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000 denominations.

Payments may be made in legal tender and National Bank notes, or checks and drafts on any bank in this City, that will pay on demand or at one day's notice.

Address JAMES CORPHEY, Cashier First National Bank, New-York.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST.
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS and DEALERS in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NO. 38 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNES collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 40 WALL-ST., BANKERS AND BROKERS, DEALERS IN UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Capital $5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN, issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.

THIS LOAN IS redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice. GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

R. G. Rolston, Assistant Cashier.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.
New-York, March 28, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank will receive subscriptions on account of UNITED STATES BONDS, authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at 5 per cent. a year, payable on bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer, and will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in United States notes or the notes of National Banks, adding 50 per cent. for premium, until further notice,) from the 1st day of March, until the day of subscription and payment; or subscriptions can be made, bearing interest from date, without the payments of interest from the 1st of March, and premium thereon.

The usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.
A. G. Allen, Cashier.

Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, Bankers, No. 40 Wall-st., are authorized to receive subscriptions for this bank.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., Issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.
TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY.
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS. A liberal commission will be allowed parties subscribing at this Bank. D. L. ROSS, President.
John H. Brown, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS, No. 24 Wall-st., SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS AND U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES of all Descriptions, purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD bought and Sold on Commission.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES converted into 1881 Bonds.
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY.
MINES—BOBTAIL, GREGORY, &c., LODES, GILPIN CO., COLORADO.
CAPITAL 50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.
TRUSTEES.
F. H. JUDD, New-York.
W. A. LEE, Colorado.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
GEO. BLISS, Jr., New-York.
C. W. CHILD, New-York.
J. E. WILLIAMS, New-York.
J. HALL PLEASANTS, Baltimore.
LEONARD SWETT, Washington.
CARLOS PIERCE, Boston.
President—F. H. JUDD.
Vice-President—W. A. LEE.
Treasurer—WALTER S. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—JOHN S. WOODWARD.
General Director—MYLES LEE.
OFFICE NO. 25 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Mariposa Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of May next, at noon, for the purpose of deciding upon the increase, and thereby increasing the amount of the capital stock of the said Company, by an addition of twenty thousand shares to the one hundred thousand shares already issued, making, with such increase, a total capital of one hundred and twenty thousand shares, at the par value of one hundred dollars a share, amounting altogether, to twelve millions of dollars, in order that the floating debt of the company may be paid, and the mining and other resources of its estate may be more completely and expeditiously developed.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAMES HOY, MORRIS KETCHUM, GEORGE OPDYKE, Majority of the Trustees.
New-York, April 11, 1864.

Transfer Office of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, April 23, 1864.

THE PREFERRED STOCK BOOKS OF the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be closed on the 15th day of May next.

On all preferred Stock then issued and outstanding, a dividend of one and three fourths per cent. will be paid on the first of June next.

Future dividend days on above stock will be semi-annually, on 1st of December and June.

By order of the Board, JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

MINING STOCKS, as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

Office of the Washington Life Insurance Co., No. 98 Broadway, New-York, April 22, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD 4th inst., for sixteen directors, constituting the first class, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to hold office for three years:

CLEAYTON NEWBOLD,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,
FREDERICK G. FOSTER,
FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH,
FREDERICK TRACEY,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,
HENRY W. PECK,
GEORGE N. LAWRENCE,
THOMAS H. FAILE,
ABIEL A. LOW,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,
WELLINGTON CLAPP,
MERRITT TRIMBLE,
FREDERICK WOOD,
GEORGE B. BABCOCK,
FRANCIS R. SCOTT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, CYRUS CURTISS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and CLEAYTON NEWBOLD, Esq., Vice-President. W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF SYRACUSE.

City Clerk's Office, Syracuse, April 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 7th day of May, 1864, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the loan of $20,000 upon the bonds of the City of Syracuse, pursuant to the law passed by the Legislature March 16, 1864, and under the resolution passed by the Common Council April 11, 1864. Bonds to be of $500 each, bearing interest at 6 per cent., payable as follows: January 1, 1866, $2,500; January 1, 1867, $2,500; January 1, 1868, $2,500; January 1, 1869, $2,500; January 1, 1870, $2,500; January 1, 1871, $2,500; January 1, 1872, $2,500; January 1, 1873, $2,500, with semi-annual interest, payable July 1 and Jan. 1, at the Bank of the Commonwealth, in the City of New-York. Coupons due July 1, 1864, will be stamped with the amount due from date of payment. Bids should state the amount proposed to be paid for each one hundred dollars. The Common Council reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

EDWARD H. BROWN, Clerk.

Treasury Department, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, April 16, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

Treasury Department, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.
{L. S.} (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

THE RHODE ISLAND MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the Rhode Island Mining Company will be held at the offices of David S. Ogden, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M., of said day, for the purpose of transacting such business as shall properly come before such meeting.
H. P. DUNCAN, DAVID S. OGDEN, Two of the persons named in the articles of association.
New-York, April 23, 1864.

American Bank Note Company, New-York, April 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Trustees of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, at the office, corner of Wall and William sts., from 12 o'clock M. until 2 P. M. The transfer book is closed from this date until May 5. WM. S. BLISS, Secretary.

Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway, New-York, April 21, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this company will be held at their office, on MONDAY, May 2, 1864. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock Noon, and closed at 1 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

Quartermaster's Office, No. 6 State-st., New-York, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government, or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required. STEWART VAN VLIET, Major and Quartermaster.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 10 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease. M. K. JESUP & CO., Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co. New-York, March 24, 1864.

Office of the Saginaw Valley Land, Salt and Mineral Company, No. 35 Pine-st., New-York, April 23, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Saginaw Valley Land, Salt and Mineral Company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 3d of May next. Polls to open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. JOHN C. MALLORY, Secretary.

Office of Mariposa Company, No. 31 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the Mariposa Company will be closed on and after SATURDAY next, the 30th inst., and until the 10th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. By order of the Board. JOHN WATT, Sec. New-York, April 28, 1864.

Office of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Co., Chicago, April 28, 1864.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due the first of May next, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held, at the banking house, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer book will remain closed from the 23d day of April until the morning of May 3. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. Have removed to premises No. 59 Wall-st., [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

THE ANTHRACITE GAS LIGHTING AND HEATING COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.
WM. H. APPLETON, President.
WM. H. APPLETON, GEO. F. GRANT, ABRAHAM M. COZZENS, Trustees.
Capital, $2,500,000; Shares, $100 each.

Books of subscription for 25,000 shares of the capital stock of this company will be opened at our office on SATURDAY, April 16.

The Common Council has granted to the company the right to lay pipes and mains throughout the entire City of New-York.

Ten per cent. payable on subscription; the balance in installments as the work progresses.

JEROME, RIGGS & CO., No. 48 Exchange-place.

HEYLERT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st., BANKERS & BROKERS. Stocks, Bonds and Gold, bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

THE NEW ISSUE OF
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP.
Purchased by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

ROBINSON & OGDEN, (Late with Fisk & Hatch,) COMMISSION BROKERS, No. 4 Broad-street, Two doors from Wall.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Quartermasters' Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and negotiated.

Subscriptions received for the New National 10-40 Loan.

Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. one year six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, and to the conversion of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas, with prompt returns.

ARTHUR ROBINSON. L. G. OGDEN, Jr.

REFERENCES:

New-York:	Boston:
Fisk & Hatch, Bankers.	Hon. S. H. Walley, President of the Revere Bank.
Bank of the Commonwealth.	Brewster, Sweet & Co., Bankers.
Philadelphia:	
Jay Cooke, & Co., Bankers.	
E. S. Whelen & Co., Bankers.	

Washington: Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury. J. R. Hutchinson & Co., Bankers.

NOTICE TO THE ASSENTED CREDITORS OF THE LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD; THE CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS; OR ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

TAKE NOTICE, That by virtue of powers vested in them, under bondholders' agreement of Jan. 16, 1860, and under the alterations and modifications thereof, passed July 9, 1860, July 23, 1862, and Oct. 20, 1862, that the Trustees require you to bring in and assign any and all of the assented bonds and coupons which you may hold of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad; the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis; or St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Companies, to them, at the office of the undersigned, Nos. 46 and 48 Exchange-place, Rooms, Nos. 18 and 20, on or before noon, of the fifteenth day of May, 1864, together with proof of the five per cent. having been paid thereon.

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE, That from and after the above named day and hour, the Trustees will no longer receive said bonds or coupons, or acknowledge the same as entitled to the benefit of the agreement for reorganization, and will proceed to wind up their trust in such manner as, under advice of counsel, they shall deem just and proper. By order of the Trustees, L. H. MEYER, Chairman.
New-York, April 9, 1864.

Office of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Co., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York, April 1, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY, held the 28th ultimo, the following persons were chosen Directors, for the ensuing year, viz.:

W. P. Palmer,	Sidney Mason,	John Steward,
Rufus L. Lord,	Peter Cooper,	W. W. DeForest,
Theo. Barron,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jas. B. Johnston,
Richard Tighe,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Henry Bates,
Henry Elsworth,	James Colles,	Rich. Mortimer,
Aug. H. Ward,	L. S. Suarez,	R. H. Browne,
E. D. Morgan,	John Caswell,	Ed. J. Woolsey.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. P. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

U. S. "10-40" LOAN. Subscriptions received by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York. One-eighth per cent. commission allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS bought and sold by W. O. RUGGLES, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
Western Union Telegraph, Independent Telegraph, United States Telegraph, } for sale.

Bank Department, Albany, Dec. 17, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent. d18-law1m8*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties concerned, that a sale has been reported to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, by the Central Ohio Railroad Company to the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company of the undivided half of the line of its road between Columbus and Newark, pursuant to the act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio in such cases, and that the same will stand confirmed by the court at next June Term thereof, unless exceptions be filed on or before the first day of June next. By order of the court. H. J. JEWETT, Receiver of C. O. R. R. Co. ZANESVILLE, O., April 23, 1864.

St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Co., St. Louis, April, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS and Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at Pana, Christian County, Illinois, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M. All the transfer books of the Company, both of bonds and stocks, will be closed on the 6th May until the 6th June, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors. J. B. RALSTON, Secretary.

Office of the G. W. R. Co. of 1859, Springfield, Ill., April 20, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Railroad Company of 1859, will be held at the office of the company, at Springfield, Ill., on the second THURSDAY of May next, for the election of three Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary. WM. R. CORNEAU, Secretary.

East River Insurance Company, New-York, April 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office, No. 80 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, April 23, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of said company in Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the increase to the capital stock of said company, for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said company to be converted into stock.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d day of April, and open on the 5th day of May.

By order of the Board of Directors. J. N. McCULLOUGH, President. CLEVELAND, March 28, 1864.

Bank of New-York, April 26, 1864.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE ANNUAL Election for Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 10th May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from 5th to 10th May, inclusive. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—in sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to WARREN G. BROWN, Counselor-at-Law, No. 170 Broadway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE coupons due 1st May next on the Mortgage Bonds of the Indianapolis and Madison Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of J. & S. Ferguson, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York. F. M. SMITH, President.

MANNING & DE FOREST, BANKERS and Brokers, No. 209 Broadway—will remove to No. 16 Wall-st. May 1—continue to deal in specie, uncurrent money, Southern bank notes and Government securities.

THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1864, ON the mortgage bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company will be paid, May 2, at the Ocean Bank.

50 SHARES CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE Stock for sale low. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 6½ Pine-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, [illegible] Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, BY H. J. MESSENGER, Banker, No. 220 BROADWAY, New-York.
A Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

SPENCER, VILA & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 CONGRESS-ST., BOSTON.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION—COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE NEW-ENGLAND STATES.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS AND BANKERS RECEIVED ON LIBERAL TERMS.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES AND DEPOSITS, BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Mining Stocks.
Daily reports of the Boston Stock Market furnished on application.

DE COMEAU & SPERLING, No. 30 Broadway, New-York.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
SALTED SHEEP SKINS—Pickled, Fleshes and Roans.
SHELLAC—English, Native and Garnet.
VERDIGRIS—[illegible].
HATTERS' LEATHER.
BOOKBINDERS' LEATHER.
BOOT AND SHOE LININGS.
HOOP SKIRT LEATHER.
DYE STUFFS, &c., &c.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING COUPONS OF the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, for $35 each, due 1st of November, 1863, are supposed to have been stolen in transmission by mail. Series E, Nos. 4,726, 4,731, 4,732, 4,733, 4,735. The payment has been stopped, and all persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating the same. HENRY JAMES, No. 211 Pearl-st.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST MAY NEXT on Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, (J. F. D. Lanier, trustee) will be paid by us on presentation. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

SIX SHARES OF THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY STOCK for sale by A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 6½ Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RR. CO.
No. 12 Wall-street, New-York, April 11, 1864.

A Dividend of Seven per Cent., less the Government Tax, will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company, on and after Monday, the 2d day of May next, at the Bank of North America.

The Transfer Books of this Stock will be closed from the 20th instant to the 3d of May inclusive. C. BUTLER, President.

Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Co., Treasurer's Office, Cleveland, O., March 18, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 4 PER cent., free from Government tax, upon the capital stock of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, has, this day been declared, by the Board of Directors, payable on the 23d day of April next, at the office of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York City, and until the 31st day of May next, and after the latter date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The Company's Stock transfer books will be closed on the 11th day of April next, and remain closed until the 25th day of April. H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

Mechanics' Banking Association, New-York, April 26, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. WAS this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after MONDAY, May 2, free of Government Tax.

The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 2d prox.

By order of the Board. J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Co., Treasurer's Office, Cleveland, April 25, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free of Government tax, on the full shares of the capital stock of this company, (except stock issued on conversion of bonds, and upon that a pro rata dividend,) has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable at this office on the 10th day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of May, both inclusive. O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

Office of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, No. 133 Broadway, New-York, April 15, 1864.

THE DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-half per cent., due May 1, 1864, on the preferred stock of this Company, will be paid on and after May 2, at the office of the Company, No. 10 Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books will be closed on the 23d inst., and opened on the 3d day of May. A. BOODY, President.

Office of the New-York and Nevada Gold and Silver Mill and Mining Company, No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. will be paid in gold to the Stockholders at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, May 2.

Transfer-books will be closed on the 28th of April for four days. JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
New-York, 29th April, 1864.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, New-York, April 18, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from this inst. to May 2. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Office of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Co., No. 133 Broadway, New-York, April 15, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1864, ON the Second-Mortgage, the Interest and the Equipment Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after May 2, at the Bank of the Republic. A. BOODY, President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm of PARKE & BOWDOIN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
H. S. PARKE,
G. S. BOWDOIN.
New-York, April 28, 1864.

H. S. PARKE will continue the Stock Commission and Note Brokerage business on his own account.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER FOURTEENTH-ST. AND EIGHTH-AV.—Open daily from 9 to 2 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Six Per Cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before May 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. Bull, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 66 Wall, and corner Canal and Thompson sts.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED COMPANY continues to INSURE against Loss or Damage by FIRE on reasonable terms.
MATTHIAS CLARK, President.
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.
Julian Botts, Surveyor.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, No. 67 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL .... [illegible]
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1864 .... [illegible]

Cash Dividends in 13 years, 220 per cent. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 3 PINE-ST.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000
WILLIAM D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

NEW MAPLE SUGAR—FROM WESTERN New-York; bright and handsome. Trade and families supplied by E. G. SHEPPARD, No. 8 Bowling-green, or SHEPPARD, HEWARD & CO., No. 284 Pearl-st., N. Y.

PURE COUNTRY MILK. FAMILIES SUPPLIED AT 8 CENTS PER QUART. Address T. W. DECKER, No. 188 East 27th-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

BOURBON, RYE WHEAT AND MALT WHISKEY.
JOHN P. BOYLE & CO., No. 44 Broadway, Agents for several well-known standard brands of Kentucky and Pennsylvania Whiskies, to which the attention of dealers is invited.